

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF EDINBURGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—SEE PAGE 207.



## BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., 1879, at Newark-upon-Trent, the wife of William Deering Warwick, of a daughter.  
On the 21st inst., at Westgate-on-Sea, the Lady Rose Weigall, of a daughter.  
On the 22nd inst., at 19, Grosvenor-square, the Viscountess Anson, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Netherbury, Dorset, the Lady Barbara Yeatman, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Holy Trinity, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. Frederick Hunt, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Cox, Rector of Upton, Cheshire, William Edward Foster, F.S.A., of Aldershot, only son of Thomas Foster, Esq., of The Manor House, Moulton, Lincolnshire, to Alexandra Macpherson (Lina) Matheson, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Matheson, Esq., St. Dunstons, Weston-super-Mare.  
On the 21st inst., at Kilkee church, by the Rev. William Eyre Massey, of Newcastle (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Mathew Eaton, Rector of Kilkee, Thomas Gabbett Studdert, Esq., youngest son of the late Joseph Gabbett Studdert, Esq., of Woodlawn, County Clare, to Diana Eleanor, third daughter of the late James Fitzgerald Massey, Esq., of Stoneville, County Limerick, and granddaughter of the late Very Rev. Arthur Preston, Dean of Limerick.  
On the 19th inst., 1879, at her Majesty's Legation, Stockholm, by the Rev. William Combes, British Chaplain, and also previously at the church of St. Klara, in the same city, by the Rev. Dr. Grafström, Rector of the parish, Lewis Boyd Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., Oxon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Harriet Maria, elder daughter of B. R. Lennartson, Esq., of Stockholm and Gothenburg, and late of Norum Wermland, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. Anders Bruha, Bishop of Gothenburg.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., in Colorado, U.S.A., Thomas Edward, eldest son of Sir Thomas Beevor, of Hingham, Norfolk, Bart., aged 25.  
On the 20th inst., at 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield.  
On the 23rd inst., the Countess of March, aged 32.  
On the 22nd inst., at Kingstown, near Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, R.A.  
On the 25th inst., at Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., Mr. James C. Manley, of New-square, Lincoln's Inn.  
On the 20th inst., at Fulwood Park, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Avison, J.P.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Full moon. 6.58 p.m. Accession of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 1876. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. 1-41; 1 Cor. xi. 2-17. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. 1-16 or iv. 8-38. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. A. Povah; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Lions; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Ker Gray.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, noon (closed). Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. the Sub-Dean. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Rockwell.
MONDAY, SEPT. 1.	
Partridge-shooting begins.	Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool: Exhibition opened.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.	
Races: Richmond, Warwick. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society:	opening of annual exhibition, Falmouth.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.	
The New Style began (this day reckoned the 14th), 1752.	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.	
The French Republic declared, 1870. Races: Croydon, Derby. Manchester Dog Show (four days). Newtonards Agricultural Show.	Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society Show, Manchester (four days).
FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.	
Old Bartholomew's Day.	Meeting of the first American Congress at Philadelphia, 1774.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.	
Wimbledon Archery Meeting. Birmingham Cricket Club, athletic sports.	Yachting: London Sailing Club; Irish Model, Barrow Corinthian, and Plymouth Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
August	Inches.	°	°	%		°	°				
17	29.549	53.0	50.5	92	10	56.8	52.0	SW.	314	0.435	
18	29.673	57.3	50.6	80	5	69.0	52.2	SW. WSW.	191	0.010	
19	29.791	57.3	56.8	98	10	64.3	51.0	SW. SSW.	102	0.850	
20	29.657	62.3	60.5	94	10	66.6	56.6	S. SSW. SW.	362	0.045	
21	29.556	62.0	60.5	95	7	70.8	58.6	SSW. SE. SW.	165	0.230	
22	29.722	60.7	50.4	70	4	68.5	56.0	SSW. SW.	430	0.345	
23	29.740	58.9	58.7	99	10	64.8	55.8	SSW. R. S.	144	0.440	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.487 29.618 29.799 29.644 29.628 29.603 29.771  
Temperature of Air .. 53.4 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.3  
Temperature of Water .. 52.5 54.7 54.7 54.7 54.7 54.7 54.7  
Direction of Wind .. W. W. SSW. SW. SSW. SSW. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 28	1 50	2 10	2 25	2 43	3 0	3 15
3 33	3 51	4 10	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 15

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION" ("CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!**  
A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

**CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!**  
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination."—"This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

**CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**—Under Royal Patronage.—Entire Change of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE WORLD-FAMED

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**  
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their  
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,  
in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT.  
Fautouls, 1s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

## THE ZULU WAR.

With Next Week's Number will be given

AN EIGHT-PAGE ENGRAVING

OF THE

## BATTLE OF ULUNDI,

SHOWING THE

FINAL RUSH OF THE ZULUS.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Number will contain several Illustrations of the Zulu War and of other subjects.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Annual Session of which follows so closely upon that of the Imperial Legislature, has in some respects been remarkable. It was held in Sheffield, under the presidency of Professor Allman, whose inaugural address dealt with that abstrusest of all subjects—the seed-plot, if so we may term it, of life, vegetable as well as animal. It would be out of place in these columns to enter upon any elaborate criticism of the learned Professor's paper on the subject—much more so to controvert, even if we were inclined to do so, the position of which it was intended to be, and was, a lucid and severely logical explanation. It is a proverbially difficult, if not impossible, task to get "behind the North wind," and Biologists of the most advanced order are essaying quite as unattainable an object in endeavouring to reach the source of vital existence. Still, in the laborious and indefatigable prosecution of their researches they have, and they are sure to, come across facts the bearing of which upon the interest of living beings can hardly fail of valuable results. Whatever can be known on the topic referred to is, we may be sure, well worth finding out; and, although it is to be apprehended that there are some secrets which defy all our present powers of penetrative intelligence, experience teaches us that the approaches towards them are usually rewarded with discoveries of high importance. Perhaps the predominant feature of the present Session, or "Congress," as we believe it is commonly styled, has been of an anthropological character, relating especially to observations concerning the history and development of the human race.

We rejoice to notice in this year's proceedings of the Association a special attention given to facts illustrative of African and Asian Sections of the human family. The presence of not less than three distinguished African travellers—Commander Cameron, Major Serpa-Pinto, and Count Savorgnan de Brazza—and the interesting information which they laid before the Geographical and the Biological Sections of what they had seen in the course of their explorations, had perhaps even greater influence in bringing about the feeling to which we have adverted than even the eloquent discourse of the learned President. We are getting to be more accurately, and therefore better, acquainted with the Tribes of Central Africa, their manners and customs, their dispositions and tendencies, their politics and their religions, than ever we were before. The vast interior of Africa has ceased to be a "sealed book" to the present generation. True, we know but little of it, as yet, or of the Races which inhabit it; but what we do know differs immensely from very much that we had previously imagined, and differs, we may add, on the hopeful side. The black man, even where he is addicted to cannibalism, is not all ferocity. He has some of the virtues of civilisation, some of the moral qualities which enter into and colour the higher forms of it. He needs, however, to be approached by skilful, as well as by gentle, methods; and it is quite within range of possibility that within another century Africa will take her place with Europe and America as one of the great Continents of human industry, freedom, and moral progress. Much and valuable information also was given respecting Afghanistan by Mr. William Simpson, the Artist sent out to that country by the *Illustrated London News* during the recent war, by Captain Gerard Martin, Captain B. Beavan, Lieutenant St. George C. Core, Major Campbell, and Captain T. H. Holditch.

In more instances than one, perhaps, but in one especially, discussion ranged over an area which might more fitly be claimed as its own by the Social Science Association. It related to the expediency of the teaching of Science in our Elementary Schools. Of course, there is neither the intention, nor the expectation, of making savans of the scholars who frequent them. It is not urged, even by those who take the highest ground upon this question, that our aim should be to impart a "scientific education" to the millions who are aided by the State in acquiring the elements of knowledge. What is meant by Sir John Lubbock and those who think with him is that lessons on the simplest phenomena which occur in the daily experience of children

should, under suitable circumstances, be allowed to be given in the place of either grammar, or history, or geography. No sufficient reason exists, it appears to us, why what may be described as "natural knowledge" should be systematically excluded from the lowest curriculum, for, undoubtedly, it would prove as useful to a child, both in opening its mind and in preparing it for the life it has to lead, as the rudiments of knowledge of other kinds. The fundamental rules of health, for example, may be taught with as much advantage to children in our elementary schools as historic dates or geographical outlines. At any rate, the question is one that may be profitably discussed, and we are not sorry that it was so ably introduced to the Geographical and the Economic Science Departments by a paper read by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, of the London School Board, and also by Mr. J. F. Moss, clerk of the Sheffield School Board. Many of the educational traditions—we might almost call them superstitions—will have to be abandoned before the organisation, sanctioned by the State for the instruction of the Poor, effects all the good which it is capable of effecting. But this is not likely to be seen at a glance; it will have to be brought forward in one shape or another, year after year, and the change, even when accepted, can only be adopted by slow degrees.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held next year at Swansea, and the President-Elect will be Professor A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. We need not utter our fervent wish that it may be equally successful as that at Sheffield. Possibly, in the interval, some signal scientific discovery will be made. Almost certainly, some perplexing problem will be solved; and, without doubt, that which has happened in the past will continue to show itself in the future—to wit, a progressive improvement in the temper of mind with which science is being pursued over the entire range to which its researches extend.

## THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner the end of last week at Osborne the Duchess of Edinburgh, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Miss Alberta Ponsonby, Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Captain Thomson, her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Frederica of Hanover also lunched with her Majesty; and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, serving on board the Danish corvette Dagmar, under the command of Captain Braem, visited the Queen. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty; and Captain Selfridge, commanding the United States ship Enterprise, was presented to the Queen by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Osborne Cottage, and took leave on her Royal Highness's departure from the Isle of Wight. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Captain Lord William Beresford, A.D.C., 9th Lancers, arrived at Osborne on his return from Zululand, and her Majesty conferred upon him the Victoria Cross, for which he had been recommended for his conspicuous gallantry in saving the life of a sergeant at the risk of his own during a reconnaissance under Colonel Buller before the battle of Ulundi. Lord William Beresford dined with the Queen. Her Majesty walked out on Monday, and Princess Beatrice rode. Prince Leopold, attended by Captain Waller, R.E., and Mr. Royle embarked on board her Majesty's ship Lively, Captain Frederick Egerton, at Cowes, on Tuesday for a short cruise. His Royal Highness will preserve the strictest incognito.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Tuesday evening en route for the Highlands. Her Majesty and the Princess crossed the Solent in the Royal steam yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, to the Clarence Yard, Gosport, and landed at the private station, where they were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval and military authorities. A special train, provided by the directors of the London and North-Western line, was in readiness, and ten minutes before the time fixed for the Royal departure a pilot-engine was dispatched, with driver and fireman, and a guard provided with hand and fog signals, with orders to run to time, ten minutes in advance of the special train, in order to clear the line, as upon the occasion of the Queen's recent journey from Windsor to Osborne. The pilot-engine, as well as the Royal train, worked under the strict block system, and the line kept clear of all obstruction a quarter of an hour before the pilot-engine was due, while nothing was allowed to proceed upon the line during the interval between the passing of the pilot-engine and the Royal train, which left the Clarence Yard at a quarter to seven. The Royal travellers breakfasted at Perth on Wednesday morning, after which the journey was continued via Aberdeen to Balmoral, whence her Majesty and the Princess posted to Balmoral.

The Queen, through Sir William Fraser, has sent a kindly message to Mr. Buckstone, with an intimation that her Majesty had sent £50 in aid of his wants. The Premier has also recommended that a donation of £100 from the Queen's Royal Bounty should be given to the veteran actor.

The Queen has appointed Major-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Her Majesty, by the Under-Secretary for War, commanded Lord Chelmsford to proceed at once to Osborne upon his landing in England, but, the Queen having left the Isle of Wight on the day of his landing, Lord Chelmsford telegraphed to her Majesty to be informed of the Queen's further commands.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Bath upon Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold, M.P.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Dunster Castle yesterday week on a visit to Mr. G. F. Luttrell, for a day's hunt on Exmoor. The meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds was at Hawkcombe Head, near Porlock. A distinguished party, who had been invited to Dunster in honour of the Prince's coming, included the Rev. John Russell, the "father of the chase" in the West Country. Some 12,000 persons assembled to do honour to his Royal Highness. Two stags were started, the first of which got into cover and was lost; the latter, started at Darewood, made for Linton. Mr. Bisset, the master, was not present, owing to the recent death of his father. The Prince returned to Plymouth on Saturday evening. His



Royal Highness passed Sunday on board the Royal yacht Osborne. During the day the Prince received on board the Osborne Mrs. Ann Glanville, the champion female rower of Saltash, who is nearly ninety years of age. The Prince's steam-launch came to the Town Quay to take Mrs. Glanville on board, four of the crew being intrusted with the message from his Royal Highness. On one occasion she won a race at a French regatta in presence of the Queen, and afterwards was "presented" on board her Majesty's yacht, and danced a hornpipe for the Queen's amusement. The Prince left the Osborne on Monday morning and proceeded in a steam-launch up the river Yealm. Landing at Noss, he went on to Membrand, the seat of Mr. Baring, where he was entertained at luncheon. In the afternoon he drove to Pamphlete, where he was received by the owner, Mr. Bulteel. His Royal Highness afterwards drove to Flete, the residence of Mr. Mildmay, whence, after a short stay, he returned to Devonport and went on board the Osborne, where he entertained a large party at dinner. On Tuesday the Prince entertained Lord Chelmsford on board the Osborne upon his arrival from Zululand. Lord Chelmsford was received with great cordiality by his Royal Highness, who congratulated the General on his successes in South Africa. After a short stay on board the Osborne the party were rowed round the Hildegarde, the Prince's schooner, which was in trim for competing at the Dartmouth Regatta of yesterday. When Lord Chelmsford left the Osborne the crew of the yacht manned her starboard side, and, as the gig pushed off, led by the Prince and Lord Charles Beresford, the sailors gave three lusty cheers.

The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales passed through Cologne, and alighted at the Hôtel du Nord, on their journey to Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Bellevue, Copenhagen, at ten o'clock yesterday week, and were received by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the other members of the Royal family, the Commander-in-Chief with his staff, the Ministers, and chief Court officials. Shortly afterwards the Royal family drove to the Château of Bernsdorff, greeted by hearty cheers along the route. The passage from Lübeck was very favourable.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to Brighton yesterday week. The Duke of Edinburgh left Victoria by special train for West Brighton, where he joined the Duchess, who had travelled from Portsmouth. Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the Brighton Railway Company, accompanied his Royal Highness from London. The Duke and Duchess lunched at the Albion Hotel, and after inspecting the Aquarium they left for Dover, where they visited the castle and the fortifications. The Duke and Duchess passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, and embarked the next morning in the special steamer Maid of Kent for Calais, en route for Russia.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, on Monday for Germany.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, after spending a week at Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, left on Saturday for Glamis Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden arrived at Blair Athole yesterday week from Taymouth Castle, and left on Saturday for Braemar by Glen Tilt.

The Austrian Ambassador is paying visits in Scotland. The Countess Karolyi is at Fife. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire. The Earl and Countess of Derby are at the Engadine. The Earl of Kenmare has arrived at Killarney, his seat in Ireland, from Germany. The Countess of Lonsdale has arrived at Lowther Castle. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel are at their residence at Geneva. The yacht Walrus, with Baroness Burdett-Coutts and party on board, arrived at Malta yesterday week, and proceeded to the Ionian Islands.

At Hatchford on the 19th inst, a marriage was solemnised in the private church in the grounds, between Mr. George Pigot, eldest son of Sir Robert Pigot, Bart., and Miss Alice Mackenzie, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail. The attendance at the church and the wedding breakfast was restricted to the members of both families. The bride wore a white satin dress and veil of point d'Alençon over a wreath of orange-blossoms and tiara of diamonds; her ornaments were also diamonds, the gift of her father. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, whose dresses were composed of white barège, trimmed with white satin and flowers and Breton lace. The bride and bridegroom left for the Lakes, on their way to Scotland. The presents were very numerous, and included many from the tenants and household servants.

The marriage of Viscount Coke (Scots Guards), eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, and Hon. Alice White, second daughter of Lord and Lady Annaly, was solemnised on Tuesday at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. C. Vanneck (Scots Guards). The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Stopford Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate, assisted by the Rev. G. Waller, of All Saints'. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Lord Annaly's residence at Rutland-gate to breakfast, during which time the full band of the Scots Guards played a varied selection of music. Shortly after two o'clock Lord Coke and his bride took their departure for Paris. They intend to pass their honeymoon on the Continent. The bride's presents were numerous, and included gifts from the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banff, in the room of the late Earl of Fife.

The National Horse and Ram Show was opened at Dublin on Tuesday, on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society in Kildare-street, and, with tolerably favourable weather, the attendance was large. The show is this year considered exceptionally interesting as affording ample evidence of the condition of pure bred stock in Ireland. From a small beginning in the year 1864, when 370 horses were on view, these periodical exhibitions have been growing in importance, and this year 623 horses in all are shown. The jumping took place on Wednesday.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce met on Tuesday at Belfast for their autumnal session. Mr. Whitwell, M.P., who presided, congratulated the members in his opening address on the appointment of a public prosecutor, as no doubt many mercantile defalcations such as had previously been passed by would now be inquired into; but he regretted that the Banking Bill and the subject of the depreciation of silver had not been better dealt with. Resolutions were passed in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the reintroduction of the Partnership Bill as approved by the Association last year, and the appointment of an International Commission to control the management of the Suez Canal with a view to the ultimate or present redemption of the Canal dues.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, T. K., to be Rector of Freshford, near Bath.  
Annesley, Francis Hanbury; Rector of Clifford Chambers.  
Austen, George, Rector of Whitby; Rural Dean of Whitby.  
Barrow, James H. Martyn; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Liverpool.  
Beck, James; Rector of Bideston.  
Bickerdike, John; Perpetual Curate of Shireshead.  
Bodington, Charles; Rector of St. James's, Wednesbury.  
Browne, John James; Vicar of Milton.  
Cargill, E.; Rector of Kenley, near Shrewsbury.  
Carpenter, W. Boyd; Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington.  
Charlton, E. B.; Rural Dean of Tamworth.  
Chilver, C. S.; Vicar of Aldborough Hatch, Ilford, Essex.  
Cophlan, Charles Lambert; Vicar of St. John's, Marchwood.  
Collins, William; Rector of Nunnington.  
Cooke, Henry Pennant; Rector of Darfield (First Mediety).  
Cooper, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', New Shildon.  
Downton, Henry Murray; Vicar of Brooke, Norfolk.  
Edwards, Evan Jones; Rector of Llanddogget.  
Edwards, Richard Meredith; Vicar of Yspully Ifan.  
Edwards, William James; Vicar of Butley, Suffolk.  
Erskine, W. R.; Curate of Alrechurch.  
Galliers, Thomas; Rector of Kinstead-with-Langhall.  
Griffith, Gethin Williams; Rector of Llanvihangel-y-stern Llewern.  
Harkness, H. L.; Vicar of Berron; Rector of St. Swithin's, Worcester.  
Hunt, C. Jerram; Curate of Edengale and Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools in St. As.  
Johns, Thomas; Rector of Llanrug, Carnarvonshire.  
Jones, Pierce; Vicar of Dolwyddelan, Carnarvonshire.  
Kemp, Henry William; Vicar of Millington-with-Great Givendale.  
Kingston, J.; Chaplain H.M.S. Agincourt.  
King, James; Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick-on-Tweed.  
Kingsbury, T. L.; Vicar of Burbage; Rector of Kingston Deyerville.  
Knight, Robert Joseph; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Derby.  
Ley, Augustin; Vicar of St. Weonard's, Llangarrin.  
Longhurst, W. H. R.; Vicar of Kempey.  
Martin, William L.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Bettisfield.  
Mellows, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Newington.  
Milroy, Andrew Wallace; Rector of Newnham-with-Mapledurwell.  
Moffat, Christopher William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Blackburn.  
Moore, H. Dodwell; Vicar of Honington; Rural Dean of Lovedon.  
Morris, M. C. F.; Vicar of Newton-on-Ouse.  
Pardoe, John; Rector of Gravelly.  
Park, George Edward; Curate of Kirkby Wharfe.  
Pinwill, Edmund; Perpetual Curate of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks.  
Ritkin, John; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Exeter.  
Ploverman, J. H.; Curate of Heytesbury; Vicar of Burbage.  
Pratt, Thomas A. C.; Rector of West Harling.  
Prior, Alfred Staff; Perpetual Curate of Rishton.  
Prowde, John; Curate-in-Charge; Vicar of Nether Thong.  
Prowde, R.; Curate of Carlton-juxta-Snaith; Vicar of Hawcliffe, Yorks.  
Ramsay, Herbert Francis; Vicar of Everton.  
Reade, Frederic William; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. Paul's, Norden.  
Robinson, Henry; Vicar of Grosmont.  
Shields, Richard John; Rector of Eastrop.  
Simpson, Michael Maude; Rector of Usworth.  
Soulby, Henry Dawber; Rector of Stoddy-with-Hunworth, Norfolk.  
Sykes, Henry; Vicar of Blythburgh, Suffolk.  
Tanner, J. S.; Curate of St. Stephen's, Barbourne.  
Thornton, John; Rector of Yockleton, Shrewsbury.  
Tuftell, Edward Wyndham; Vicar of Crofton.  
Turner, George Passand; Vicar of St. Mary's, Cleeton.  
Walsh, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Newington.  
Whitelegge, William; Rector of Siderstone.  
Williams, R. P.; Rector of Scartho; Rural Dean of Grimsby, No. 2.  
Wood, M.; Vicar of Kingston and Rector of Huntingdon, Herefordshire.  
Wood, Richard; Rector of St. Alphege, London-wall.  
Worledge, Edmund; Vicar of Wood Dalling.  
Wright, James Camper; Rector of Walkerne.  
Young, James Peter; Vicar of Great Grimsby.—*Guardian*.

Dean Stanley, who is staying with Colonel Drummond at Megginch Castle, preached on Sunday afternoon in Errol parish church, near Perth.

The English Church Union held a meeting in Hereford on the 21st inst. Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed alteration in the Book of Common Prayer.

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol reopened St. Michael's, Brinkworth, the chancel of which has been completely restored by Messrs. Middleton, of Cheltenham, at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. William de Quetteville.

The parish church at Cheriton, near Arlesford, in Hampshire, has been partially restored by Mr. Brandon, and was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 19th inst. in presence of a large congregation. The church, which is mostly in the Early English period of architecture, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and western tower. The old pews have been removed and replaced by new open seats, to accommodate about 260 persons. New encaustic tile paving has been provided, an apparatus for adequately warming the building has been constructed, and the roofs and internal stonework have been restored; but much remains yet to be done to the external stonework as soon as funds are obtainable.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the parish of German, Peel, Isle of Man, was laid on the 21st inst. The present church is of great antiquity, and is condemned as being unhealthy from the fact that the graveyard is fully three feet higher than the floor. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Moore, but the Bishop and about twenty clergymen were also present. A difficulty having arisen as to where they should robe and form into procession, the Wesleyan Methodists placed their Centenary Hall at their disposal. The church, which will be in the Early Decorated style of architecture, will be built from the designs of Messrs. Barry, of Liverpool. It is intended to accommodate 900 persons, and will cost about £5000, exclusive of the spire, which can be added at a future time at a cost of £1500.

The church of Winthorpe-cum-Burgh, Lincolnshire, dates from the fourteenth century, and retains much of the beautiful carved oakwork of that period. Many of the oak benches with carved poppy-heads are now in use, and others blocked up by unsightly boards. The restoration of the stonework of this interesting church is begun, under the architect, Mr. W. Smith, St. John-street, Adelphi, and sufficient money has been raised for this portion of the work. But a sum of £400 is needed to restore the beautiful old woodwork and for a new pulpit and prayer-desk. A further sum of £1000 for the much-needed restoration of roofs is now sought. Towards attaining these sums, subscriptions have been solicited in the neighbourhood. As the living is only £2 10s. per annum, and the resident population too few and too poor to be able to raise the required sum, an appeal is now made to Churchmen generally to assist in preserving this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture from further decay, and to render it worthy of the holy purpose for which it was designed. Donations will be thankfully received by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Sanderson; or Mrs. Walls, Boothby Hall, Spilsby, hon. secretary and treasurer.

Speaking at Lancaster to the members of the Lancaster Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Colonel Stanley, after referring to the present agricultural and commercial depression, expressed his conviction that, however severe foreign competition might be, the farmers and commercial men of this country would successfully meet it.

We publish this morning, says the *Standard* of Wednesday, a number of telegrams from various parts of the country which leave, it is to be feared, but little hope as to the prospects of the harvest. Some ten days ago a slight chance seemed still left. The rainfall ceased; the sun began to show itself; the sky was clear; it began to be thought that on the higher and better-drained lands some approach to an average crop might, perhaps, still be got in. Unhappily, these more cheerfully framed anticipations have now at length been finally and completely dispelled.

## POLITICAL.

The Prime Minister can hardly hope to vie with his illustrious rival as a "complete letter-writer." It happens, however, that a passage from a letter written by Lord Beaconsfield to a Mr. Bottomley, of Oldham, has crept into the papers. From it we learn, in the oracular words of the Premier, that the policy of the Government is "unchanged and unshaken," that he places full confidence in the Conservative Party, and "hopes he is not presumptuous in counting upon the renewed approval of the Conservative party in the country which was tendered him a year ago."

The almost nervous energy with which Mr. Gladstone devotes himself to the arduous tasks of addressing public meetings, and of writing diatribes against the whole policy of the Government in the *Nineteenth Century*, is so far from being in harmony with his formal resignation of the Leadership of the Liberal Party for restful reasons that some people can only reconcile this wide divergence of precept from action by supposing that, after all, "Barkis is willin'." Chester, as we pointed out last week, on the Tuesday heard Mr. Gladstone's direct challenge of the Government to put the points at issue between them to the test of a General Election. The following Thursday found the right hon. gentleman dining with the paupers of St. Pancras at the invitation of the giver of the feast, Mr. Henry Skoines, whose open-heartedness made Mr. Gladstone "congratulate the Tories upon one member of their body." And, ere he left London to return to Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone found time to write (doubtless among other epistles or post-cards) a letter approving the establishment of coffee-taverns. Viewing this exceptional activity, is there not some excuse for the foregoing supposition?

The defunct Reform League, of which Mr. Edmond Beales was the energetic President, agitated the country so widely in favour of Parliamentary Reform some twelve years ago that no small proportion of the majority which Mr. Gladstone obtained at the General Election of 1868 may have been due to the strong speeches of those resolute Reformers, albeit it was under the Government of the late Lord Derby and of Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) that Parliament moulded the Reform Bill into so comprehensive an Act. We are reminded of the Reform League from the fact that on Saturday last, at the offices of the Trades Union Congress, Buckingham-street, Strand, a new association, the "National Liberal League," sprang into life, fostered by some of the leading spirits of the old League, and countenanced by such prominent Radical members of Parliament as Mr. Peter Rylands and Mr. Hopwood.

Cabinet Ministers have been remarkably reticent since the prorogation of Parliament. Replying to the toast of "The County Members" at the dinner of the Lancaster Agricultural Society on Monday, Colonel Stanley followed the lead of Mr. Cross last week, and devoted his attention to the existing depression in agriculture. The buoyant hopefulness of Lord Winmarleigh (whose cheerful common-sense suggested that a remedy was to be found for the prevailing depression in a readjustment of rents) gave the keynote to the Secretary for War, who had no doubt that our farmers and men of business would "put their shoulders to the wheel" as they had done heretofore, and so tide over the present difficulty. The right hon. gentleman also pointed to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress as a proof that Parliament was in earnest in desiring to effectually remedy the evil. With regard to the Royal Commission, it may here be stated that on the same day Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Pell, M.P., the two Commissioners deputed to inquire into the farming prospects of the United States and Canada, left Liverpool in the City of Montreal for New York. In America (the Duke of Argyll pointed out at Oban on Tuesday) trade depression is as common as in Europe.

Mr. Goschen is determined to be on with the new love before he is off with the old. That he is resolved to woo Ripon with vigour was clear from his first address delivered in the Public Rooms on Tuesday night. Characterised by the happy terseness of style and solidity of argument which make Mr. Goschen formidable in debate, his speech was a spirited and minute criticism in an adverse sense of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, a laudation of the Gladstone Ministry, and a vindication of the Liberal party from the aspersions cast upon it as lacking patriotism. Full of pungent phrases, the address was undoubtedly as effective as it was able. It caused his candidature to be accepted with enthusiasm.

Mr. E. J. Reed, who is also about to effect a change in his affections, has been paying court this week to Cardiff. His first speech on Monday was an uncompromising, Radical attack on the Government. Nor was he less sweeping on Tuesday, when he addressed the electors of Llantrissant. Lambeth (in connection with which borough the name of Mr. George Augustus Sala has been mentioned as a possible Liberal candidate) has seen some exceedingly lively meetings, in which the services of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., and of his colleague, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., have not escaped sharp criticism from various sections of the constituency; but Mr. Alderman M'Arthur was not to be deterred from attending on Monday the meeting at which the Lambeth Advanced Liberal Association was launched.

Candidates for Parliamentary honours elsewhere are already cultivating the acquaintance of the constituencies they wish to represent. Mr. Bagot Molesworth, son of Dr. Molesworth, has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for Blackburn; Mr. Jesse Collings, in the Liberal interest, for Ipswich; and Mr. Charles Page Wood, on the same side, for East Essex. Mr. G. W. Bahr, a Liverpool shipowner, is to assail the Conservative stronghold at Preston; and Mr. H. G. Allen has issued an address as Liberal candidate for Pembroke.

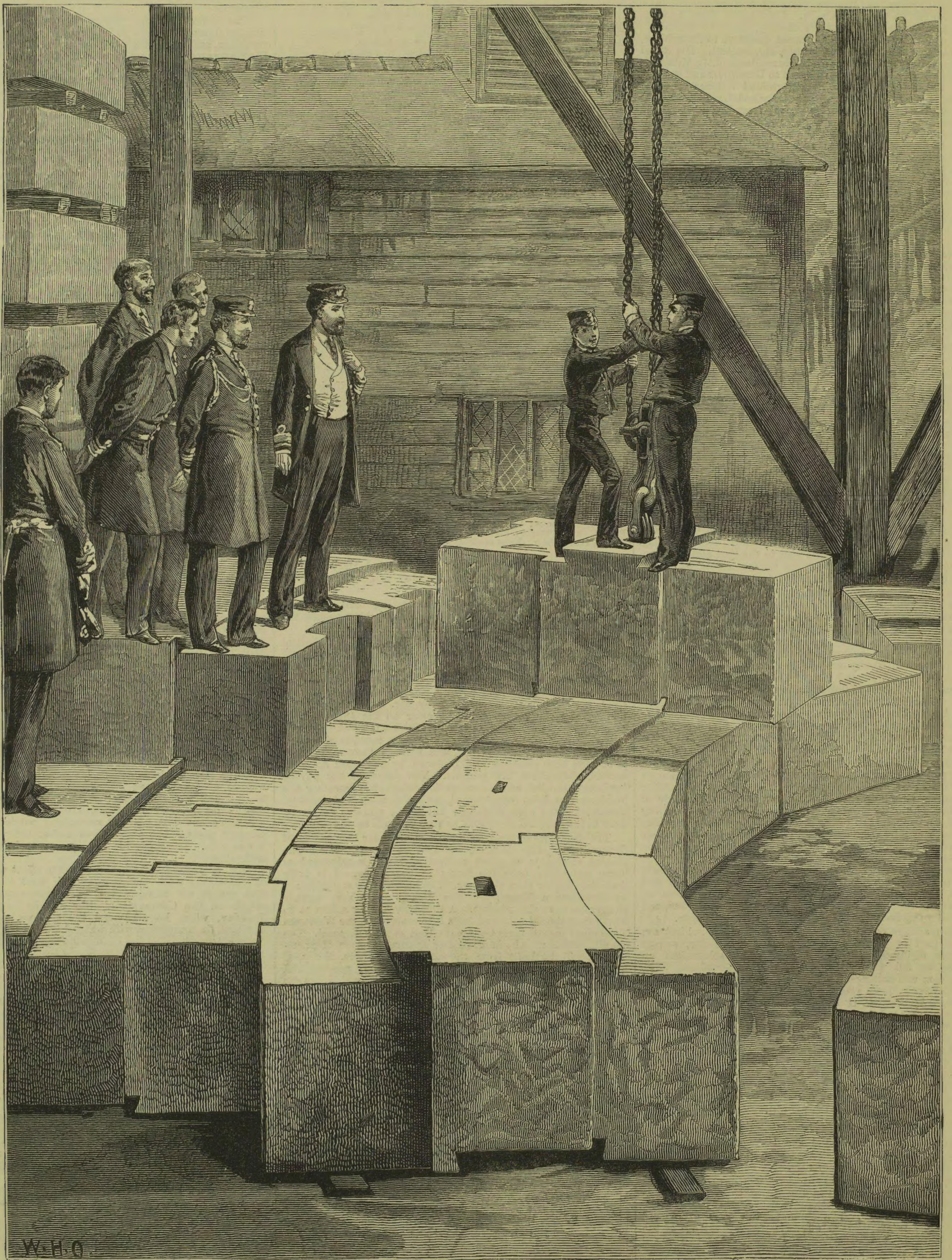
Picnics and politics are usually coupled by the wire-pullers of Conservative Working Men's Associations. A leaf was taken out of their book on Tuesday at Broadlands, which, being the birthplace of Lord Palmerston, suggested to Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., the contrasting of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy with that of Lord Beaconsfield's—not altogether to the advantage of the latter.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P., have been vigorously upholding the Home-Rule League in Dublin; but it seems rather contradictory to speak of the unruly meeting of the 21st inst. as in anyway associated with Home Rule.

Scotland (ere long to be the campaigning ground of Mr. Gladstone) is to have a quiet election first. The Speaker of the House of Commons has given notice of his intention to issue a writ on the 31st inst. for an election of a representative of the counties of Elgin and Nairn, in the room of Viscount Macduff, now Earl of Fife. Finally, for the sake of members not anxious to hasten the appeal to the country, it may be added that Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., on Monday, speaking at Bagnall, said it was desirable for Parliaments to sit out their seven years if possible, and it seemed most likely that the present one would do that.

On account of the death of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe the Athole gathering and ball will not be held this year.

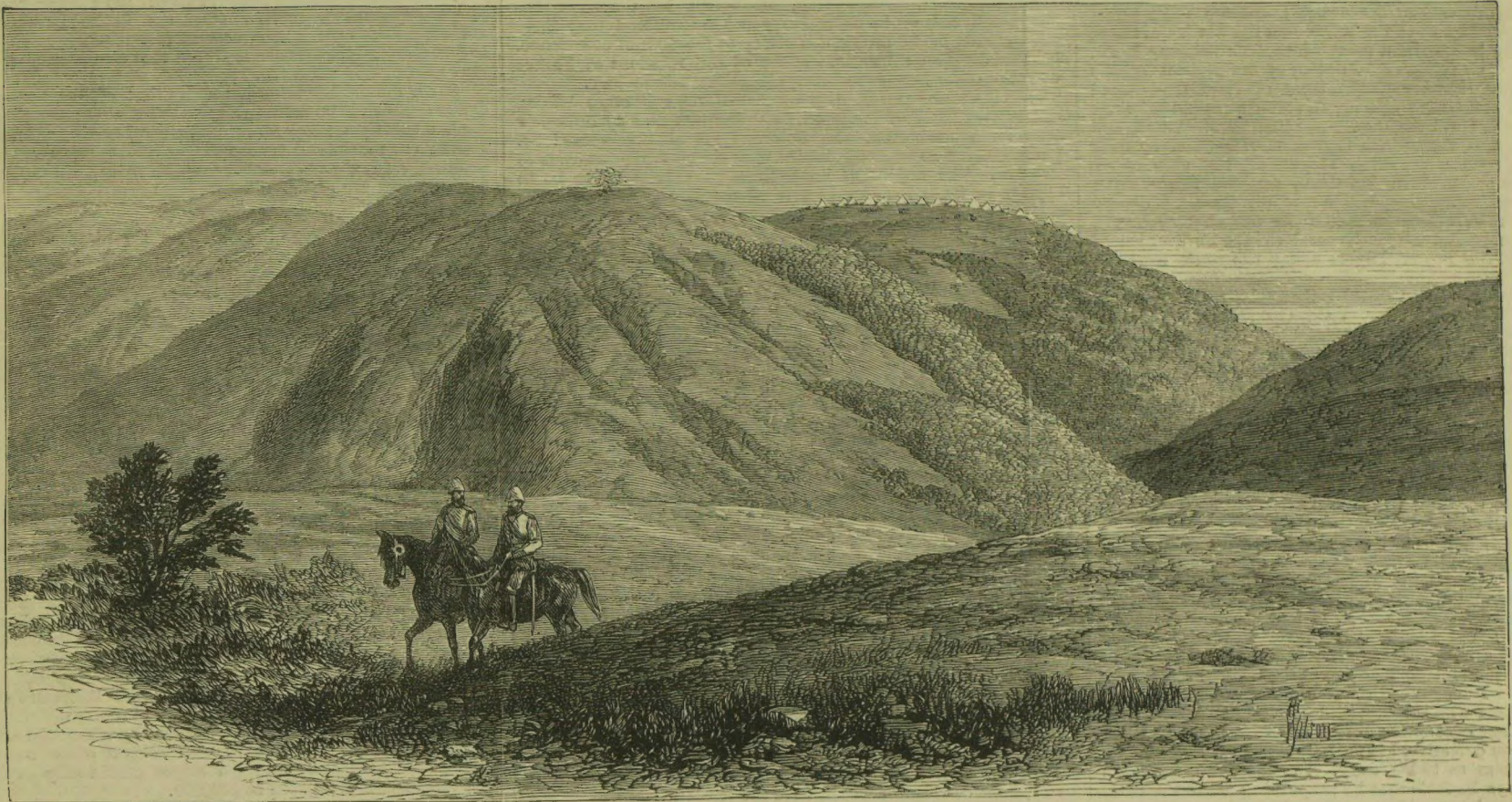




THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE: THE STONE-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT AT ORESTON.



S K E T C H E S   O F   T H E   Z U L U   W A R .



LORD CHELMSFORD'S CAMP AT ST. PAUL'S.



LIEUTENANT LYSONS HANDING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S SWORD TO LORD CHELMSFORD



## THE ZULU WAR.

The Illustration which occupies the two middle pages of this Number is furnished by a Sketch from the hand of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, representing the distant view before Lord Chelmsford's army in the advance upon Ulundi, on July 3, with the British encampment and fortified position in the middle foreground. The King's principal kraal or town of Ulundi, in a circular inclosure, is seen afar off; also that of Nodwengu, which was the capital of his father, King Panda, or Umpanda, and several other places which have been mentioned in the account of recent military operations. The river called the White Umvolosi pursues its course through the low-lying valley, on the left-hand of this view, which looks northward from a hill rising on the bank of that river. Ulundi is about five miles east of Nodwengu; and ten miles below Ulundi is the confluence of the White and the Black Umvolosi, where Cetewayo had built a most formidable military kraal, with strong natural defences. Another of our Special Artist's Sketches is that showing the incident of Lord Chelmsford receiving from Lieutenant Lysons, an aide-de-camp, the Prince Imperial's sword, taken by the Zulus when he was killed, and lately sent back to the British Commander-in-Chief by their King, with his tardy overtures of peace. The view of St. Paul's Mission Station, in Zululand, situated thirty miles south of Ulundi, being the place where Sir Garnet Wolseley met Lord Chelmsford, is contributed by our Correspondent, who has accompanied Major-General Crealock's division of the army from the Lower Tugela along the route near the seacoast.

Lord Chelmsford, with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., and other distinguished officers, arrived in England last Tuesday, landing at Plymouth from the Union Company's mail-steamer German. They were invited on board the Royal yacht Osborne to meet the Prince of Wales.

Captain J. B. Carey, better known as Lieutenant Carey, the rank he bore at the time of the Prince Imperial's death, has been fairly acquitted by the final judgment of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. An official letter has been written by the direction of the Duke of Cambridge to the General Commanding the Forces in South Africa announcing that her Majesty has been advised not to confirm the proceedings of the court-martial upon Lieutenant Carey. His Royal Highness proceeds to comment upon the events of June 1, having "received her Majesty's commands" to do so. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves all that Lord Chelmsford did for the reception and occupation of the Prince Imperial; but Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison mistook Lord Chelmsford's instructions to himself, and gave orders to Lieutenant Carey not sufficiently explicit, while he failed to impress upon the Prince the duty of deferring to the military orders of the officer who accompanied him. Lieutenant Carey formed a wrong conception of his position, and if his instructions were defective, his professional knowledge might have prompted him as to his duty. In conclusion, the Duke of Cambridge says he feels that he is speaking with the voice of the Army when he remarks that the "survivors of this fatal expedition withdrew from the scene of disaster without the full assurance that all efforts on their part were not abandoned until the fate of their comrades had been sealed."

Captain Carey arrived at Portsmouth yesterday week by the troop-ship Jumna, which also brought back the battalion of Royal Marines, who have not been required to fight in the Zulu War.

There is intelligence from the Cape to the 5th inst., forwarded by special telegram via Madeira. A successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht, and counter-raids on a large scale are projected under Colonel Villiers. The Pondos had attacked a native tribe under our protection, and it was feared that a war would ensue. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who reached Rorke's Drift on the 3rd inst., on his way to Ulundi, states in a telegram to the War Office that Cetewayo is still reported to be north of the Black Umvolosi with a few chiefs and a very small following. Five thousand Swazies were ready to attack him, and there would probably be 10,000 before crossing the Pongolo.

The Illustrations given in our last of the signal station at Port Durnford and the attempted landing of Sir Garnet Wolseley were from sketches by Captain H. M. G. Brunker, not by Lieutenant Crawford Caffin, as stated. In the brief memoir of Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, of the 3rd Buffs, who died of fever at Ekowe, it should have been said that he was eldest son of Colonel G. P. Evelyn, commandant of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, and grandson of the late George Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, Surrey. Several of his family have been killed in the service of their country.

Lieutenant George Astell Pardoe, of the 13th Light Infantry, who has died of wounds received at the battle of Ulundi, was second son of the late Edward Pardoe, Esq., of Amberwood, Christchurch, Hampshire, formerly a Captain in the 15th Regiment, and a grandson of the late John Pardoe, Esq., of Leyton, Essex. Lieutenant Pardoe was born Sept. 5, 1855, and was consequently in his twenty-fourth year.

An official despatch has been received by the Peruvian Minister at Washington confirming the news of the suspension of the blockade of Iquique.

The Rev. Dr. Mullens, the well-known foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, who left England a few months ago to aid in establishing a mission on Lake Tanganyika, died on the 10th of last month at Mpwapwa, in Central Africa.

There is a large extent of very arid and desert country lying to the south of Arizona, which is supposed to have been an ancient sea-bed. This district, which is only about forty miles from the head of the Gulf of California, and is considerably below the level of the sea, it is proposed to flood with the water from the Pacific by means of a canal. A lake, twenty miles long, which already exists, will shorten the canal by one half, and the work is expected to be completed in six months, at a cost of £200,000.

The San Domingo Government has superseded the existing Constitution and proclaimed that of 1854. General Bazelaïs has been proclaimed President of the Haytian Republic. The Haytian Minister at Washington has received information to the effect that the Provisional Government's troops, after a severe engagement, have captured Gonaives, the head-quarters of the insurgents. The town was partially burnt. Cape Haytian and Port de Paix had surrendered, and the revolution was at an end.

A special telegram to the *Times* from Calcutta says that the accounts from Cashmere continue to give a melancholy picture of the starvation and misery prevailing there. The Maharajah and his officers appear to be working well, and the Punjab Government is doing its best to forward supplies; but little improvement in the situation can be looked for until the arrival of the rice harvest. The despatch adds that the state of things in Eastern Bengal still causes some anxiety to the local authorities, but it is hoped the distress will not attain serious proportions.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Paris *Figaro* published a long account of a supposed interview with Prince Napoleon, in which the views and intentions of that personage with respect to the position to which he hopes to mount in France are stated with plausible elaboration. The Prince expresses his contentment to allow the Republic by its acts to bring about the desire for an Empire, and that he, in the event of coming to power, is determined entirely to exclude the influence of ecclesiastics from matters of temporal interest.

At a banquet given on the 20th inst. by the Prefect of the Aisne to the Council-General of the department, M. Waddington made a speech, in which he defended the Education Bill of M. Jules Ferry and maintained that there was nothing in the measure contrary to freedom of conscience. M. Waddington afterwards spoke of the relations of France with the other Powers as being altogether satisfactory.

M. Boerescu, the Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Paris, and on Saturday last had an interview with M. Waddington. M. Boerescu has already visited St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, and from Paris proceeds to London. The object of his mission is understood to be to explain to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin the manner in which the Roumanian Government interprets article 44, relating to the Jews.

Detailed instructions have been issued for the autumn manoeuvres on a large scale, which are to be carried out this year by the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 18th Corps, and by the 1st and 4th Divisions of cavalry of the French army. During the ensuing twelve months 769,000 men will serve with the colours in France, in accordance with the military regulations of this year. For financial reasons, only one class of the reserve is to be called out.

The Devastation, which was successfully launched at Lorient last week, is the largest ironclad of the French navy now afloat, with the exception of the sister-ship, the Redoubtable, built at Lorient by the same engineers. The Devastation is 327 ft. long, 70 ft. wide, and 25 ft. deep, with a mean draught of water of 25 ft. The total displacement is 9630 tons. The engines are of 6000-horse power, and the speed is estimated to reach fourteen knots an hour. The Devastation can carry enough coal to steam 2800 miles. The artillery consists of four 14-inch guns and two 10-inch guns placed in armour-plated turrets, and eight light guns. The iron plates are about 15 in. thick, with a backing of teak 13 in. thick, and the decks are also plated with armour.

A great fire has occurred at Bordeaux, and the damage to property is estimated at 2,000,000f.

## BELGIUM.

As a preliminary to the national celebration next year of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Belgian independence, the fête organised in Tournai began on Monday. At a banquet given in the evening the King expressed a hope that next year's celebration would have the effect of reconciling the party differences now existing.

Proceedings are to be taken against the Paris *Figaro* by the Communal Council of Ostend for falsely announcing that cholera existed there and at Bruges.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso arrived at Arcachon yesterday week and in the course of the evening had a first interview with the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria. The Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia will, it is believed at Madrid, act as sponsors at the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess.

It is stated that the Cortes will probably meet on Oct. 5, when the conditions of the marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Marie Christine will be discussed. The marriage ceremony will, it is believed, take place in Madrid, at the expiration of the mourning for the Infanta Marie del Pilar.

## ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome telegraphs that the manoeuvres of the Second and Third Army Corps have been countermanded, owing to the prevalence of fever in the district where they were to have taken place.

The drought and heat of the last two months in Italy have proved as disastrous to husbandry as the rains that preceded them. From all parts of the peninsula like accounts come.

## GERMANY.

An electoral manifesto has been issued by the new Conservative party, which says that the efforts for the restoration of peace between the State and the Roman Catholic Church should be met half way, but that the inalienable rights of the former must at the same time be guaranteed.

The Prussian military manoeuvres to be held next month at Königsberg will be attended by General Skobelev and a number of other Russian officers.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy arrived on the 21st inst. at Vienna from Terebes, and proceeded to Schönbrunn, where he will take up his residence. At an audience had with the Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Andrassy officially tendered his resignation. In presence of the extreme difficulty, not to say impossibility, of finding a successor at the present moment, Count Andrassy has, however, consented to remain at his post for a short time.

Count Andrassy left Vienna on Tuesday morning for Gastein, where he had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, arrived at Vienna last Saturday, and attended a conference of the Common Ministers of the Empire, under the presidency of the Emperor.

A Committee of the Croatian Diet has resolved that women can be elected members of the Common Councils.

The Seed Fair at Vienna, which was opened on Monday morning by the Minister of Commerce, was attended by 5300 persons. After the usual greetings the International Committee was constituted. The report, presented by Herr Leinkauf in the name of the Fruit and Breadstuffs Exchange of Vienna in regard to the crops in Austria and Hungary, shows the deficit throughout the monarchy to be in wheat 9,250,000, in rye 7,250,000, and in barley 5,000,000 hectolitres. The oat crop, on the other hand, has been good, exceeding the average by 2,500,000 hectolitres. In view of the accumulated stocks of last year, it is estimated that only between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 hectolitres of wheat and about 4,500,000 of rye will have to be imported. The yield of barley will hardly suffice for home requirements, while of oats there will be 3,000,000 cwt. available for exportation.

## RUSSIA.

The Czarewitch left St. Petersburg on the 21st inst. on a visit to Sweden and Denmark, on board the Imperial yacht Czarevna, escorted by the yachts Slawianka and Marewo. The Czarewitch arrived at Stockholm on Sunday afternoon, on board the Swedish Royal steamer Skoeldmoen, which had gone to Waxholm with the superior State officials to meet his Imperial Highness. The Czarewitch, who on his arrival was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, entered the Royal barge, which conveyed him to Skeppstro, where the principal

authorities, together with a guard of honour and a band of music playing the Russian National Anthem, were in attendance. King Oscar, accompanied by a suite of military officers, cordially welcomed the Czarewitch on the steps of the gardens of the Royal castle. The King gave a state dinner on Monday in honour of the Czarewitch; the diplomatic body and the principal civil and military officials were present. On Tuesday the Czarewitch went by steamer to visit the Royal castles of Drottningholm and Gripsholm, and in the evening was present at a display of fireworks and illuminations at Maelarsen. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness was to pay a visit to the Queen of Sweden at Tullgarn, and thence proceed to Copenhagen.

According to advices received in St. Petersburg, the troops of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans are suffering from ophthalmia, diarrhoea, and scurvy, and a report had reached Tschikislar from Tchat that a mortality of 25 per cent prevailed in the force.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that of five persons condemned to death by the military tribunal at Odessa, three were hanged there yesterday week, and the other two at Nicolaieff. Among the persons sentenced to transportation to Siberia, for belonging to a secret society which conspired against the Government, is a girl of fifteen.

## TURKEY.

Writing to the Pope to thank him for his cordial feelings towards Turkey, the Sultan has assured his Holiness that the Porte will do everything possible to allow all liberty of action to the Roman Catholic Church in Turkey.

We learn from Constantinople that the first meeting of the Turco-Greek Commission was held there on the 22nd inst., when the Commissioners exchanged credentials and discussed the course of procedure. The Sheikh-ul-Islam has written a remarkable letter to his co-religionists in Epirus and Thessaly, preparing them for their transfer from the dominion of the Sultan to that of King George. The spiritual head of the Moslem Church quotes from the Koran as furnishing the Sultan with the motive for granting this demand on the part of the Greeks.

The Minister of Finance has reported that the Porte is maintaining half a million refugees in addition to the Turkish army. An Imperial Irade has, therefore, been issued reducing the army, and stating that after the settlement of the Greek question the army will be further reduced to 100,000 men.

A financial arrangement has been concluded between the Porte and Baron Hirsch, by which the Government is to receive a sum of £1,200,000 in consideration of certain modifications in the convention for farming the Roumelian railways. The Porte agrees to declare its former claims liquidated, and renounces its right to receive 8000f. per kilometre of the receipts derived from the working of the railways.

A great fire has occurred at Sophia, by which the artillery barracks have been destroyed and several other buildings. During the fire shells and cartridges continually exploded. The total loss is estimated at £80,000.

## GREECE.

A Royal decree calling out 8000 men of the second class of the Greek territorial army has been promulgated at Athens. The King of the Hellenes is reported to have postponed his intended autumn tour.

## ROUMANIA.

The Senate and Chamber were prorogued last Saturday until Sept. 2. The Message from Prince Charles, which was read on the occasion, states that the Government will submit the measures relative to the revision of article 7 of the Constitution necessitated by the treaty of Berlin, which, with all the sacrifices which it imposes upon Roumania, has been accepted by the Legislature. The Prince expresses his conviction that the Ministers and the Legislature will exercise zeal, patriotism, and political prudence, in order to arrive at a solution which will give satisfaction to the principle of religious liberty and civil and political equality proclaimed by Europe, and reconcile with this principle the national and economical necessities of Roumania. M. Esarcha has been appointed Roumanian representative at the Italian Court.

## EGYPT.

Gordon Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, has arrived at Cairo, and the Khedive has placed a palace at his Excellency's disposal.

A decree of the Khedive appoints Mansour Pasha Minister of the Interior.

The *Standard* Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the English and French Consuls-General in Egypt announced to the Khedive on Monday that their Governments had nominated Mr. Baring and M. de Blignières as Controllers. The Khedive consented to appoint them by a Decree, after their functions had been specified in writing; but at the same time expressed his regret that the French Government had disregarded his protest against M. de Blignières.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that the State Department, in reference to the 103,000 dols. Fortune Bay Fishery Claim, announces that it is not a claim for restoration of any portion of the Halifax award, but a claim for a specific grievance based upon actual damage sustained by American fishermen through the violent invasion of their treaty rights at Fortune Bay, and to obtain security against similar offences in future. The Washington Government is anxious that England should abolish the local Canadian prohibitory laws overriding the treaty provisions; and that the present ill-feeling among the fishermen on the subject should cease through the withdrawal of the grievance.

A quarrel arising out of political disputes occurred in San Francisco, California, last Saturday, with the result that the working men's candidate for the mayoralty of the city, Mr. Kallach, was shot by Mr. De Yong, the editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Mr. Kallach was not killed; but his supporters were rendered so furious that the authorities had to make extraordinary exertions to prevent De Yong being dragged out of the gaol and hanged.

The *New York Herald* publishes intelligence stating that the expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin landed on the northern shore of Hudson's Bay, near Depolis Land, on Aug. 9, 1878, and started on a sledge journey to King William's Land on April 1 last.

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We learn by telegram that the South Australia Legislative Assembly has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry; that the Royal Commission for the International Exhibition at Melbourne have further extended the time for receiving applications for space at the offices of the Agent-General for Victoria in London to Dec. 31; and that Dr. Beane has been re-elected to his former position as surgeon to Melbourne Hospital during his absence in England.

The Australian mails bear dates from Melbourne to July 10, Sydney to the 7th, and New Zealand to the 16th.

The Parliament of Victoria was opened on July 8. The Governor's speech stated that signs of a revival of trade were apparent, and that agriculture and mining prospects were im-



proving. His Excellency expressed regret at the necessity for increased taxation, owing to the loss of revenue. He referred briefly to the recent mission of Mr. Graham Berry to England, which he hoped would result beneficially for the future progress of necessary legislation. He believed that the Prince of Wales would visit the Melbourne Exhibition, unless prevented by State reasons. The speech then proceeded to announce the introduction of bills for amending the land tax and measures of constitutional reform, including the amendment of the electoral law, the abolition of plural voting, and the amendment of the Local Government Act. The total revenue of Victoria for the past financial year amounted to £4,525,998, showing a deficit of £329,668. Additional taxation to the amount of £350,000 will be required, and the sum will probably be raised by an increase in the Customs, Excise, and Stamp Duties.

From New South Wales (where Parliament was still sitting) we are told that the revenue for the June quarter amounted to £1,175,034, showing an increase of £7203 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Customs revenue had decreased by £30,000, but that derived from land showed an increase of £34,000. The Government of South Australia has decided to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Constitution of the colony. The revenue for the past financial year amounted to £1,662,000, being £50,000 below the estimates. Mr. Justice Lilley has been appointed Chief Justice of Queensland in place of Sir James Cockle, resigned. The vacant Judgeship was offered to Mr. S. W. Griffith, who, however, declined it. The revenue of Queensland for the year ending June 30 amounted to £1,501,006, and the expenditure to £1,678,651, showing a deficit of £177,625.

Mr. Stone, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Ballance, the Colonial Treasurer, of New Zealand, have resigned their portfolios.

## ART-BOOKS.

### THE LATE SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

An autobiographical work, however obscure the writer, has always peculiar interest. But tenfold is that interest increased when such work relates, as in the *Personal and Professional Recollections* of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott (Sampson Low and Co.) to the foremost figure (at least before the eye of the general public) in one of the greatest art-revivals of this or any other time, and to one also whose works have provoked, or at all events given occasion to, an infinite amount of controversy. That controversy is still, indeed, very far from abated, nor will it be allayed by these "Recollections"; a large proportion of them being of a strongly polemical character, and expressed with an outspoken bluntness and fearlessness which few would expect who have been acquainted only with the writer's courtesy, modesty, reticence, and tact in ordinary intercourse. Sir Gilbert Scott's strictures on his contemporaries—many of whom are still living, and can hardly defend themselves from posthumous attack—on his "assailants" and "traducers," as he is, it must be admitted, too apt to style his critics in the Press or elsewhere; on rival competitors, and even on his collaborators, cannot fail to give offence in many quarters. Some of his own gratuitous confidences are also calculated to prejudice his memory with rigid persons who cannot allow any want of straightforwardness even to procure a good end; and cannot forgive him—he a supposed champion of the Revival—for not having heroically refused to change his design for the Foreign Office from its original Gothic to the Italian, which we see, at the instance of the autocratic Lord Palmerston. An unfavourable impression may, further, be produced by the admiration which Sir Gilbert expresses for several of his works, and not always the best ones, although, on the other hand, he appears modest enough—nay, unduly so—regarding others. Then, again, he did not, like some of his almost equally fortunate rivals and successors, go the whole length with the sacerdotal dilettanti: he preserved a certain independent position; he worked, as he himself puts it, for moderate men and the multitude, which, of course, excited the rancour of extreme ecclesiologists. His strong practical common sense, sound knowledge, and wide experience were naturally equally antipathetic to the narrow and visionary bigot, and the critic who makes up in fancy and sentiment what he lacks in knowledge and judgment. Against the unexpected self-assertion and egotism of these "Recollections" we have to put the fact that no one has been more misrepresented through ignorance and partisanship. Nor in any estimate of Sir Gilbert Scott should we forget that he was the most extensively employed architect of our day, a circumstance that will explain much professional jealousy and detraction, as likewise occasional faults in the works of restoration he directed, for which he was not immediately, if he must be held morally, responsible. On the whole, however, we think these "Recollections" should raise their author in the estimation of all impartial persons, not only as regards his competency and marvellous industry, but also on account of his courage, candour, simplicity, and honesty of intention.

The early part of the book contains personal recollections, chiefly of a domestic nature. Of more general interest is the contribution to the early history of the Gothic revival, which he justly attributes to many concurrent causes. Sir Gilbert disclaims having been an initiator of the movement, though his early tastes and studies inclined in that direction. His first "awakening" arose from acquaintance with the Cambridge Camden Society; though the society afterwards preferred to him Messrs. Carpenter and Butterfield. To the elder Pugin he frankly owns great obligations, and, in particular, he "can hardly say too much as to the benefit he derived from Pugin's 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture.'" His first work of mark, for which he competed in 1840, was the admirable Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, for which his earlier studies of the Eleanor Crosses were a good preparation. His Church of St. Giles, Camberwell—a very meritorious work for the period—soon followed. Then came his great success in the international competition for the rebuilding of St. Nicholas' Church, Hamburg, after the great fire. Very gratifying to him was his appointment as architect to Westminster Abbey. For details of his works there and in the adjacent Chapter House we must refer the reader to the book itself; as also for particulars of the formation of the Architectural Museum; the building of St. George's, Doncaster; the fruitless success in the competition for the Rathaus at Hamburg, and the competitions for the Government offices. The whole story of this last competition is humiliating in the extreme, and the disgraceful injustice of the Government has been only too nearly paralleled in the later competition for the Law Courts. A chapter is devoted to some sensible remarks on the subsidiary arts in the Gothic revival, such as carving, metal-work, and stained glass. Sir Gilbert states, with apparent pride, that his idea in the design for the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park was to erect a kind of ciborium to protect a statue of the Prince, and to adopt for this ciborium the principles, in some degree, of the ancient shrines, with their precious materials, enamels, gems, &c., on the assumption that those shrines were "models of imaginary buildings." Now, it has always seemed to us that although the intention of the Hyde Park Memorial commends itself from a sentimental point of view, yet the manner in which it is carried out involves a fundamental error, artistically con-

sidered. The mediæval shrine is, strictly speaking, not architectural; its precious materials cannot be rivalled on a larger scale; it is the minor and subsidiary goldsmith's and jeweller's art, and an attempt to reproduce its essential characteristics in another and major generic art is, therefore, a violation of æsthetic propriety.

An account of the Midland Railway Terminus brings us to the long list of restorations of our cathedrals—Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Peterborough, Salisbury, Chichester, St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph's, Chester, Gloucester, Ripon, Worcester, Winchester, Durham, and, last not least, St. Alban's. And in the description of these great works we are everywhere confronted with the policy or impolicy of restoration and the recent Anti-Restoration movement. The points thus raised are, however, far too numerous for discussion here. Yet we may say that the simple question of the propriety of reparative and "conservative" restoration lies in a nutshell. Thirty years ago extensive repairs of all these cathedrals were simply a necessity, to save them from ruin or a far greater amount of reparation and consequent restoration at a later period. We say "reparation and consequent restoration," because in many cases the one involves the other, whatever the anti-restorationists may say to the contrary. Moreover, alterations of many ancient buildings have been no less necessary if they were to be utilised at all for modern requirements. Such preservative reparation, or conservative restoration, and such needful alterations should be effected without interfering wantonly with any distinctive features of the building, though of a date or dates subsequent to the original construction, for such later additions form part of the history of the building. When, however, these more modern features very manifestly disfigure the building or interfere with its uses, and when, being unquestionably valueless in themselves, they conceal, replace, nullify, or destroy the beauties of the original architecture, good taste and common sense alike consent to their removal. The claims of good taste and good architecture are not to be entirely sacrificed to archaeological and ecclesiological sentiment. These were Sir Gilbert Scott's principles, and it is evident throughout this book that he endeavoured loyally to apply them, though often more or less defeated by his employers, and by clerks of works, builders, and workmen interested in opposing conservative measures. Some acute remarks occur respecting the fashionable "Queen Anne style," or "family of styles," which Sir Gilbert regarded as a vexatious disturber of the Gothic movement, coming in after the "Italian mania" arising from Mr. Ruskin's writings, and the "French rage" engendered by the Lille Cathedral competition. The style, he says, was really a domestic variety of the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren; but now it embraces all varieties, from the close of the Elizabethan period to the middle of the eighteenth century, with a preference for that most resembling Elizabethan, so that it really brings in very much which is highly picturesque and artistic in character, such as no Gothic man would fail to appreciate. The Queen Anne-ites have at length "freely adopted all kinds of old fashions which a Gothic architect would hardly dare to employ; so much so, indeed, that a 'Queen Anne' house is now more a revival of the past than a modern Gothic house."

*The Idealism of Art.* By the Rev. A. R. Goldie, M.A. (Pickering and Co.). We must honestly warn the reader that this little book is a curious farrago of metaphysics, theology, and æsthetics, and its tone is as dogmatic and intolerant as its logic is shallow and its theory fanciful. The author's contempt for other writers on art is great, and he holds of small account such Pre-Raphaelite painters as Fra Angelico and Fra Filippo (sic) Lippi. His critical qualifications may be estimated from the fact that he names Mr. Hicks and Mrs. Louise Jopling as among the four or five British artists who "excell." Certain materialists, as he is pleased to term them, he makes very short work of by, first, flippantly asserting an imaginary solution of problems which have baffled the greatest intellects of all ages, and the solution of which, it is more than ever clear, is not within human limits of the "knowable;" and, having done so, he poses triumphantly, as though an unsailable logician. The "idealism of art" is to be realised in the person of our Lord, which when on earth was perfect in "Symmetry and Complexion," the last being "the sum of the primary colours, Red, Blue, and Yellow." "The number Three is the mark of the Godhead, the mark of the rainbow, and the mark of man." "In the brilliancy of the Rainbow tints we probably behold the colours of the future world." There is much more equally intelligible and serviceable.

A book which we may commend to artists, for other purposes, however, than those for which it is specifically designed, is *Painted Tapestry, and its Application to Interior Decoration: Practical Lesson in Tapestry Painting with Liquid Colour.* By Julien Godon; translated by B. Bucknall, architect. (Leche, Barbe, and Co.). The establishment of a Royal tapestry manufacture at Windsor has at once marked and stimulated the revived taste for tapestry hangings, as an almost incomparable means of wall decoration. But the costliness of good tapestry, whether ancient or modern, has led to various attempts at painted imitation of tapestry on canvas prepared to resemble the texture produced by weaving. These imitations, however, are generally *façade* and mechanical in appearance, and at once betray the false, servile, and inartistic principle on which they are produced. Yet it is easy to conceive that painting on canvas, with no reference either to the texture, design, or treatment of tapestry, is a mode of interior decoration susceptible of very great development, and promising many advantages, particularly as (when at least a flat surface has to be covered) oil and wax may be used in the media for painting, thereby rendering the canvas almost impermeable to damp. To painters and decorators desirous of adventuring in the novel field here indicated we commend this book, which contains, besides, some information respecting the various kinds of historical tapestry and their manufacture.

The prosecution of the directors and general manager of the late West of England Bank was begun on Tuesday in the Bristol Guildhall, the entire day being occupied by the counsel for the prosecution in opening his case.

The Lady Margaret Hall, one of the halls founded in Oxford for students attending the lectures of the Association for the Higher Education of Women, will be opened in October next. A house, with a good garden, has been secured in a quiet, healthy part of Oxford, overlooking the parks (Norham-gardens); and, as the Lady-Principal, Miss Wordsworth, has already had many applications from students, it seems probable that the hall may be full at its opening. The Lady-Principal would gladly receive for the hall gifts of books, good prints, or small articles of furniture. Communications may be addressed to Miss Wordsworth (present address, Riseholme, Lincoln), or to the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Keble College, or Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 22, Norham-gardens, Oxford. An exhibition of £25 a year is offered at the hall to a student needing help towards the expenses of her education in Oxford. Candidates are requested to send in their names and references without delay. It is hoped that in time other exhibitions may be offered.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The two candidates for the St. Leger that appeared at Stockton last week fared very differently, for while Robbie Burns won his engagement in undeniable style, Palmbearer made a melancholy exhibition of himself. He was pulled out for the Great Northern Leger, in which he had only to meet Rycerski, Khamseen, and Blackthorn, and, with odds of 6 to 4 laid freely on him, he was beaten a long way from home, and finished a very bad third. He did not look half fit, and, remembering that he was returned by his intending purchaser after the Derby on the ground of unsoundness, it is probable that the Osbornes find it impossible to give him proper work. In any case, he retired to hopeless odds for his Doncaster engagement, for which he may not even start. Rycerski, who won, is a colt by Knight of the Garter—Klarinska, and had never previously figured in public, but he was too long in settling the moderate Khamseen to give promise of any great achievements in the future. The Lambton Plate produced a magnificent finish between Pride of the Highlands and Teviotdale, and Fordham, who never rode a finer race in his life, secured the verdict by a neck in the last two strides. Most unaccountably, however, he had been instructed to weigh out at 8 st. 3 lb. instead of at 8 st. 7 lb., and Osborne's objection proved fatal. Within an hour Pride of the Highlands was pulled out again for the Hardwicke Stakes, and ran second to Eirene, who was giving him 13 lb. and sex allowance. This filly must be a good one, as she gave weight to all her opponents, except Brown Tom. Old Grand Flaneur wound up a capital day's sport by securing the Wynyard Handicap Plate in gallant style. The general attendance on the Thursday showed a considerable falling off, and the programme was less interesting than on either of the previous days. Melton (8 st. 12 lb.) ran a very good horse in the Stockton Stewards' Cup, and Twine the Plaiden (7 st. 13 lb.), in spite of her advantage in the weights, could never get on terms with him. Jagellon (8 st.) again figured wretchedly in the Middlesborough Handicap, and his backers for the Great Ebor had to abandon even a forlorn hope of his success.

There was every promise of a grand three-days' sport in the York programme, and though the course was holding in parts, it was by no means so bad as might have been anticipated. The victory of Mycene in the first race on Tuesday gave a grand fillip to Robbie Burns in the St. Leger quotations, and instead of the "30 to 1 off" to which we have been accustomed lately, it became a case of "1000 to 60t." Certainly, Mycene had nothing much to beat; still last week, even in receipt of a stone, he was of no use to "Robbie." During the morning rumours very adverse to Wheel of Fortune were in circulation, and at one time she receded to 3 to 1. When, therefore, she came out for the Yorkshire Oaks, there was a rush to inspect her. For the first time she wore cloths on her fore-legs, still it was clear that she had done plenty of good work, and, after Lord Falmouth, who also started Leap Year, had declared to win with her, it was a case of "10 to 1, bar one." The little wonder romped past the post just in her old style, almost pulling Archer out of the saddle, and, at once, 6 to 4 became the best offer against her for the Leger. Reconciliation, who was second, ran a good mare, but Leap Year never showed prominently at any part of the race. The Convivial Stakes was selected for the début of Glen Ronald, an own brother to Prince Charlie and Athol Lad. Like both of them, he is unfortunately a roarer, but in other respects he resembles the latter rather than the former. He stands considerably over 16 hands high, yet he jumped off very quickly as soon as the flag fell, and, though apparently in trouble at the bend, his long stride proved very effective, and he finally won pretty cleverly by half a length. Strathdiddle, a very nice filly by Blair Athol—Masquerade, was "plunged on" for the Badminton Plate, and the easy style in which Archer won upon her sent backers home rejoicing.

On Wednesday Ruperra did not start for the Ebor St. Leger, so Robbie Burns had only Coromandel II. to beat, which he did in very decisive style. The penalised animals had matters all their own way in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Lord Falmouth evidently did not fancy the chance of Dolly Pentreath, for he gave up Archer to ride Bend Or, and upon the semblance of a finish with Brother to Ersilia the Duke of Westminster's grand colt won very easily indeed, the remainder of the field being quite out of it. The field for the Great Ebor finally dwindled down to five; and when Mar (6 st. 11 lb.), who had been beaten in his trial, retired to 7 to 1, it is not surprising that good odds were laid upon Isonomy (9 st. 8 lb.). Such a weight had never been successfully carried in this race; yet, though the running-track was almost under water in places, Mr. Grettton's marvellous horse came in alone.

A succession of hopelessly wet days has again played sad havoc with cricket, and most of the great matches of the past few days have remained unfinished. Still, the Cheltenham Week proved very successful, and there was a large company to witness the conclusion of the contest between Gloucestershire and Notts, when, for the first time in the annals of county cricket, the west-country eleven were beaten on their own ground. The scoring was not generally large, and the visitors mainly owed their great victory to the fine batting of Selby (87) and Barnes (63). This week the Notts team have made an example of the Kentish eleven, whom they have defeated in one innings with forty-four runs in hand. Osceott (56), Scotton (77), and Barnes (54) did most of the scoring for the victors, and, on the other side, Messrs. Foord-Kelcey (42) and F. Penn (51) batted exceedingly well.

The annual meeting of the North London Swimming Club, which was held at the Wenlock Baths on Tuesday evening, was noteworthy for the defeat of Horace Davenport, the amateur champion, in the 500-Yards Championship Race. He could only get third in his heat to R. Danels (captain North London S.C.) and W. Avery (captain West London S.C.), and in the final Danels beat J. P. Taylor (Newcastle S.C.), the holder of the cup, in 7 min. 44 sec., the fastest time ever made in these baths. On Monday evening a large company assembled at the Lambeth Baths to witness a two-miles race between Miss Agnes Beckwith and Miss Laura Saigeman. The former has performed some wonderful long swims in the Thames, while Miss Saigeman has won several races in the sea, and is generally acknowledged to be the best swimmer of her sex on the south coast. The ladies kept together until about 300 yards from the finish, when Miss Beckwith, using a powerful side stroke, took a decisive lead, and won by exactly one length of the bath, or forty yards.

The English Society for the Execution of Public Works in Italy, the office of which is at 11, Via Condotti, Rome (secretary, Signor A. Liverani), have issued a map of Italy with all the existing railways, and also those ordered to be constructed by the Government. The map is based, by special authorisation of the Minister of War, on the Ordnance Map of the Italian Army; and, on account of its accuracy and clearness, will be found very useful to travellers as well as those interested in the railway system of Italy, into which so much English capital is embarked. The map may be had or ordered of E. Müller, Libreria Centrale, 146, Corso.





River Umvolos.

Umlambongwenya.

1, 2, 3. Ndwengu: Kraal of late King Umpanda.

4. Gikazi.

5. ndabakombi.

6. Ulundi: Cetewayo's Chief Kraal.

7. Our Fort.

8. Our Encampment.

THE ZULU WAR: ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS ON ULUNDI—THE KING'S KRAAL IN THE DISTANCE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sir William Fraser, M.P., who is always ready to do kind and generous things, and who was one of the first and most munificent subscribers to the fund which I have been endeavouring to raise in this column for the relief of poor Mr. Buckstone and the family, has taken this most distressing case seriously in hand, and has written a touching appeal in the *Times*, in which he calls for help for the aged actor. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously sent a donation of £50, accompanied by expressions of the kindest sympathy for Mr. Buckstone; and the Earl of Beaconsfield has recommended a grant of £100 from the Royal Bounty. All cheques and Post Office orders (I learn from Sir William Fraser) should be paid to the account of the "Buckstone Fund," Bank of England, Western Branch, Burlington-gardens. The modest *peculium* gathered by myself has, I am glad to say, been steadily growing since last week; and its latest outcome will be announced at the foot of my column. I do not regard it so much as a subscription from the general public, as an expression of the charitable sympathy on the part of many whom I have never seen in my life, but whom I am bold enough to look upon as friends of Mr. Buckstone and my own. At least, their letters tell me so.

Mcm.: An erratum with respect to last week's Echoes. Paragraph the first, line the sixteenth, for "great grand-mothers" read that which was obviously intended to be written, but was not written. I am not sure whether the error was a printer's blunder or mine. But the army of correspondents (the majority anonymous, and on post-cards) who have swooped down on me with taunting references to a trifling and palpable mistake, almost induce the belief that there are people who imagine that journalists who make a slip of the pen now and again, or printers' readers who inadvertently pass a compositor's blunder, are guilty of high treason, and should be hanged, drawn, and quartered forthwith.

Now for the Hundred Greatest Women (in the opinion of one fallible and not wholly unprejudiced enumerator). My selection runs thus:—Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra, Sappho, Zenobia (I knew an Italian gentleman once who claimed to be lineally descended from the ex-Queen of Palmyra), Catherine de Medicis, Queen Elizabeth, Hypatia, Theodora, St. Helena, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Madame de Maintenon, Aspasie, Madame Roland, Madame de Stael, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Héloïse, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen Philippa, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Madame Mère (the mother of the Napoleons), Catherine II. of Russia, Isabella of Aragon, Maria Theresa of Austria, Joan of Arc, Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, Mrs. Siddons, Madame Malibran, Charlotte Corday, Flora MacDonald, Madame de la Valette, Mrs. Somerville, Harriet Martineau, Boadicea, Cornelia (mother of the Gracchi), Catherine Bora (who married the Rev. Dr. Luther), St. Ebba, Bianca Capello, Rachel Lady Russell, Angelica Kauffmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Hannah More, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mary Wolstonecroft, Godiva, Penelope, Helen of Troy, Christina of Sweden, Giuditia Pasta, George Sand, Mary Delany, Ann Flaxman, Lady Jane Grey, the Duchesse de Longueville, Grace Darling, Panthea (wife of Abradatas, King of the Lusians), Ida Pfeiffer, St. Theresa of Seville, Pocahontas, Maria dalle Donne, Elia Pulcheria, Margaret Mercer, Doña Marina (the beautiful Indian girl who loved and befriended Cortes in Mexico), Marie Antoinette (not in prosperity, but in misfortune), Elizabeth Clappole (*née* Cromwell), Margaret Fuller, Anne of Brittany, Agrippina (wife of Germanicus), Madame Campan, Maria Edgeworth, Mary Grotius, Madame de Sévigné, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (for the Letters and for inoculation's sake), St. Radegonde, Eleanor Macomber (of Albany, U.S.A.), Lucy Hutchinson, Clelia (who swam across the Tiber), Betisia Gozzadini, Charlotte Brontë, Francesca Farnese, Charlotte Cushman, Agnes Sorel, Sarah Martin (the missionary), Lady Franklin, Lady Mary Shipley, Catherine I. of Russia, Ann Seymour Damer, Joanna Baillie, Ninon de l'Enclos, Barbara of Erneourt, Maria Gaetana Agnesi, Felicia Hemans, the Countess d'Aulnois, and Lucrezia Borgia.

Yes, Donna Lucrezia, married *en troisièmes nocces* to Don Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. You are not to believe a word of M. Victor Hugo's wonderfully eloquent tirades against this famous lady. They are wholly unhistorical. She bore her husband three sons; she governed his duchy for him wisely and well while he was at the wars; she was the patroness of art, science, and literature; and she is mentioned by contemporary poets and historians in the warmest terms of eulogy. She died in her bed at Ferrara, in peace and honour, in 1523, having been twenty-one years the consort of Alfonso. For further particulars I refer the curious to Mr. William Gilbert, who probably knows more about the historical Lucrezia Borgia than any living writer does.

Miss Lydia Becker, in the section of Economic Science at the British Association meeting, has been vigorously taking up the cudgels (metaphorically speaking) against brutal or ignorant parents who take up physical cudgels or other weapons of chastisement against children of tender years. People do not "bang" their clocks, Miss Becker sensibly pointed out, when those machines do not go accurately. Why should we "bang" children for being a little too fast or a little too slow? The excellent lady went on to observe that she had heard of mothers who beat their children savagely because they were reluctant to go to school. I can scarcely wonder at their reluctance, seeing that when they do go to school they got thrashed there. Miss Becker's antichasteline arguments did not seem exactly to meet with the approval of a gentleman present, who quoted some such doggerel as the following:—

Solomon said, in accents mild,  
Spare the rod and spoil the child;  
Be they man or be they maid,  
Whip and wallop 'em, Solomon said.

The dicta of the Wise Man concerning discipline have been the source of inexpressible dolour to children for very many centuries; and it has been only within the last sixty years that ferocity in the treatment of infants (I am speaking of English children, Jean Jacques Rousseau shamed the French out of the practice of beating their offspring, nearly a hundred years ago) has been gradually diminishing. In the eighteenth century the lot of the British juvenile was certainly a very cruel one. That admirable woman the Mother of the Wesleys held that a child should be made to desist from crying and to "fear the rod" at the mature age of twelve months; and Miss Maria Semple (she was of Miss Becker's way of thinking), educated on education in 1812, tells a story of a lady who was educated in early years by a relative. "On a certain day in every week she received corporal chastisement. If she had committed faults, 'the punishment was due;' if she had not, she probably would in the week ensuing. At the distance of more than half a century the memory of this person, who bore a public character for

piety and virtue, was spoken of, and justly, with aversion by the person she had thus treated." Thus Miss Maria Semple.

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, in addition to the sum of £143 3s., received up to last Wednesday at 46, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.:—Walter B., £10 10s.; Miss Alice B., £1; M. Harris, £1; Lady G., £5 (will her Ladyship kindly favour me with her address? I have something to return to her); T. W. K., £10; M. Overend, £5; Mrs. Palmer, £2; J. L. Toole, £5 5s.; E. Johnson, £1 1s.; Samuel Seal, £1; T. J. G., £10; Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, £3; S. C. Hall, £2; "Three Cousins," £3; W. M. (second donation), 5s.; "Delta," £1 1s.; "Three Friends and well-wishers," £2 10; Marston J. Buszard, £5 5s.; Rev. T. H. Haydon, £1; "Tony Lumpkin" (Totnes), £1; J. Dearman Birchall, £2 2s.; Rev. C. Blatherwayt, £2 2s.; A. M. Tupps, £3 3s.; E. W. Clark, £1; "Whisper," £1; Messrs. Carpenter Westley, £5; J. S. M. (Belper), 5s.; Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, £2; J. de R., £1; M. E. T. Y., 10s.; A. O., £5; Edway Dicey and friends, £3 3s.; and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £20. Total, 116 13s. I have thus received in all £259 16s. Next week I shall close the subscription, so far as the "Echoes" are concerned; and if any stray donations come dropping in from time to time from far outlying friends abroad, I shall hand the money over to the order of Mr. Buckstone's representatives. G. A. S.

## THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We have already given an account of the arrangements made for this great music meeting, and the programme of the performances; and have now to speak of the commencement of the Festival, which took place on Tuesday morning.

The work chosen for the opening performance was—as at several past Festivals—"Elijah," an oratorio that has taken a place in public estimation almost equal to that in which Handel's immortal "Messiah" is held. The choice of Mendelssohn's sacred masterpiece is peculiarly appropriate for the inauguration of a Birmingham Festival, it having been composed for and produced at the celebration of 1846, when the composer himself conducted it, his premature death having occurred in November of the following year. Had he lived, other important works would have been brought out by him at Birmingham, with which great centre of industry and intelligence the name of Mendelssohn will be for ever associated. Indeed, the enterprise and liberality of the festival authorities here have for years offered an example that might well be imitated in other quarters; new works, some specially commissioned, invariably forming features in a Birmingham Festival, as on this occasion, at which compositions have been produced (for the first time in England) of which we shall speak in due order.

Tuesday's performance of "Elijah" was characterised by that special grandeur of effect which has distinguished its rendering here at past festivals. The fine chorus-singing for which Birmingham is celebrated is heard to peculiar advantage in the noble choral music of "Elijah," the associations which identify the locality with the work and the composer evidently calling forth the enthusiasm of the executants. The grand choruses in each division of the oratorio again produced a special impression at Tuesday's performance, when the solo music was also well rendered. Madame Gerster gave the soprano solos with good effect; this having been her first appearance in an oratorio performance in England. The contralto solo music was divided between Madame Trebelli and Madame Patey, each of whom sang with her well-known excellence. The tenor music was also divided between Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. V. Rigby, the efficiency of both being too familiar to the public to require fresh comment. The same is also the case with Mr. Santley, whose rendering of the music allotted to the character of Elijah was again a feature in the performance of the oratorio. In some of the concerted pieces, serviceable aid was rendered by Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Woodhall, Mr. Pountney, and Mr. Campion.

The splendid orchestra, numbering nearly 150 performers and including most of our best instrumentalists, gave full effect to the overture and the elaborate accompaniments of the oratorio. "Elijah" was preceded by the National Anthem. Sir Michael Costa conducted with his usual skill.

The evening concert (also in the Townhall, where all the performances take place) brought forward one of the new works above referred to—a setting, by Herr Max Bruch, of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" ("Das Lied von der Glocke"). The composer has gained much distinction in Germany by many works, especially his two violin concertos, his setting of scenes from the "Fithiof's Saga" and his "Odysseus," and his reputation will probably be enhanced here by the production now referred to, the English text of which has been adapted by Mrs. Natalia Macfarren.

The work is divided into two parts, in each of which there is much skillful and effective writing, especially choral and orchestral. The pieces in the first part which produced the most effect were the chorus, "Joy shall its solemn chime betoken," the quartet and chorus, "Oh could ye linger," the elaborate and dramatic chorus, "The man must afield," the highly characteristic choral movement, "Hark! the signal of alarm," and the following closing music of the first part, descriptive of the horrors of a conflagration.

In the second part, the most noticeable features were a solemn dirge-like chorus, "From the steeple sad and slow," the plaintive contralto air, "Ah! the wife beloved is summoned" (admirably sung by Madame Trebelli), the fine chorus (preceded by a soprano solo), "Hallowed order," a melodious trio, "Peace benignant;" the music descriptive of the breaking of the mould, and that illustrating the successful casting of the bell; and the finale, "Now with might and main," in which the four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra are employed in alternation and combination, leading to a climax of great power. Among the orchestral effects are occasional ingenious imitations of the sounding of the bell. The soprano solo music was brightly rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, that for contralto having been charmingly sung by Madame Trebelli—the solos for tenor and baritone having been effectively declaimed, respectively, by Mr. Vernon Rigby and Herr Henschel. The work was enthusiastically received throughout; and the composer, who conducted it, was greatly applauded and recalled. Of the merits and characteristics of the cantata we shall doubtless soon have further opportunity to speak in reference to its performance in London.

Wednesday morning was appropriated to a performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt;" and in the evening there was a miscellaneous concert, the programme having included Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), and a concert-overture by Dr. C. S. Heap. "The Messiah" was given on Thursday morning; and at the evening concert "The Lyre and the Harp" was to be produced, this being the new cantata composed by M. Saint-Saëns expressly for the festival.

The closing performances yesterday (Friday) consisted of Cherubini's "Requiem," Schubert's "Salve Regina," Sir M. Costa's offertorium, "Date Sonitum," and Mendelssohn's

"Hymn of Praise," in the morning; and Handel's "Israel in Egypt" in the evening. Of the last three days' proceedings we must speak next week.

## THEATRES.

At the Lyceum Miss Geneviève Ward labours hard to retrieve the misfortune of her opening night, and has placed a new play on the stage entitled "Forget me Not," which is not without merit, and is likely to meet with some favour. It is written by Messrs. Herman Merivale and F. O. Grove. It bears some resemblance to certain French dramas; nevertheless, it is claimed by its ostensible authors as original. Probably their claim is honestly made, and the resemblance is accidental. There is some crudity of structure in the arrangement of the story, which doubtless belongs to the writers; but the defect is skilfully balanced by the style of the dialogue, which is marked by antithesis, and stimulates the attention. Curiously enough for a fable which abounds in modern elements, the scene is laid in Rome; but the leading persons are an Irish lady, Alice Verney, her sister Rose, and a Mrs. Foley. Rose has lately lost her husband, the Viscomte de Brissac, whose mother early appears in the play, and exerts a serious influence on the plot and characters. Both are somewhat repulsive, and we prefer such an intimation of its nature to any analysis of its puzzling complexity. The part of the heroine contains elements which bring out the abilities of Miss Ward, and shows her capable of the sterner qualities that require great acting. She was frequently called before the curtain by an admiring audience.

The management at the Vaudeville have apparently completed their arrangements by adding a third piece to the evening's entertainment. It is not altogether new, having been originally produced at the Strand about thirteen years since under the title of "Our Domestic." Mr. Hay took his subject from the French, and made of it an agreeable trifle. Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne played the two prominent servants, and so ably that the little drama achieved a remarkable success. With much judgment, they have resumed their original parts on the present occasion. Mr. Hargreaves sustains the rôle of the master, Mr. Crusty, on whose amorous disposition Francis, his butler, so successfully plays. The story is nearly the same as that of the English farce, "High Life Below Stairs," but there is a style in the thing which entitles it to be called a comedieta. With these three pieces, it is probable that the London public will be contented for some weeks.

The Haymarket reopened on Monday with Colman's comedy of "The Heir at Law," in which Mr. J. S. Clarke, as usual, represented Dr. Pangloss. The wonderful completeness of this assumption is well known and appreciated by all intelligent playgoers. Mr. Clarke also sustained the part of Major Wellington De Boots in "The Widow Hunt." Some new scenery has been provided for this revival, calculated to increase the general effect.

At the Park, a new drama by Mr. James Willing, in a prologue and four acts, entitled "Jane Eyre; or, Poor Relations," was produced on Wednesday.

Mr. Toole, who has lately shown himself ambitious to found a theatre named after himself, has ultimately resolved to take the Folly for about three years, after which period it is stated it will cease to be devoted to dramatic purposes, and made to form part of the adjoining Charing-Cross Hospital. The Folly will open under Mr. Toole's management early in October.

Mr. Edgar Bruce will, we understand, succeed to the management of the Prince of Wales's, upon the departure, early in the new year, of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft to assume the conduct of the reconstructed Haymarket.

A meeting of the committee of the Iron and Steel Institute was held in the Liverpool Townhall recently—Mr. G. H. Horsfall in the chair—when it was arranged that this year's meeting shall be held in Liverpool on Sept. 24 and two following days. The use of St. George's Hall has been granted by the Corporation, and numerous places for inspection and excursion have been partly arranged for, including Messrs. Blundell's collieries, near Wigan, and the Tubular Bridge at Menia Straits. In addition to papers on the manufacture and application of steel and iron, papers on subjects of work more immediately connected with Liverpool have been promised.

Live stock from the United States and Canada arrived at Liverpool last week in double the numbers of the previous week, while the quantity of fresh meat, particularly mutton, also showed an increase. For the first time for several weeks a consignment of live pigs was landed. These animals, like the cattle and sheep from the United States, are to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. When they were not so restricted they came to hand in large numbers, but disease having been found in one instance, they were placed under the provisions of the new Cattle Bill, since which time they diminished in numbers until not a single head was landed.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected in 1877, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination for Civil Service of India:—J. O. Miller, North-West Provinces; J. C. Arbuthnot, Bengal; R. S. Greenshields, Bengal; G. A. Tweedy, North-West Provinces; K. J. Badshah, Bengal; J. Sanders, North-West Provinces; G. Jacob, Bombay; S. W. Edgerley, Bombay; R. A. Lamb, Bombay; J. L. Jenkins, Bombay; C. J. Weir, Madras; G. W. Shaw, Bengal; H. L. Eales, Bengal; F. H. Hammett, Madras; C. M. Mullaly, Madras; J. Twigg, Madras; D. C. Johnstone, North-West Provinces; R. E. Younghusband, North-West Provinces; H. Holmwood, Bengal; J. Andrew, Madras; A. E. C. Stuart, Madras; F. C. O. Beaman, Bombay; W. R. Lawrence, North-West Provinces; D. C. Baillie, North-West Provinces; A. C. Tate, Madras; H. H. Priest, North-West Provinces; R. R. Pope, Bengal; H. L. P. Elles, North-West Provinces; J. A. Brown, North-West Provinces.

The results of the first technological examinations held by the newly-formed City Institute for Promoting Technical Education have been published. These examinations were established by the Society of Arts in 1873, and at the beginning of the present year they were transferred to the institute. The number of candidates examined was 202, of whom 151 satisfied the examiners in technology. These candidates were examined in seven different subjects:—Cotton manufacture, manufacture of steel, &c., gas manufacture, wool dyeing, alkali manufacture, telegraphy, and qualitative blowpipe analysis. Besides these subjects there were nine other subjects in which it was announced that examinations would be held—viz., paper manufacture, silk manufacture, carriage building, pottery and porcelain, glass manufacture, cloth manufacture, silk dyeing, calico bleaching, &c., and photography. In these no candidates presented themselves. These candidates were examined at twenty-three different centres in various parts of the kingdom, including Oldham, Crewe, Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Preston, St. Helen's, Halifax, Cardiff, Bolton, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Redruth, and London.



## POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The twenty-fifth report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office for the financial year ended March 31 has been issued. The number of post-offices established in the year 1878 was 258, raising the total number of offices open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31 last to 13,881. Of these 905 were head-offices and 12,976 sub-offices. The number of road and railway letter-boxes were increased during the year by the erection of 580 new boxes to 11,840. The accommodation provided throughout the United Kingdom for the deposit of correspondence in the post is represented by 25,767 receptacles. In 1840, on the establishment of penny postage, there were only 4028 places of deposit. Now in London alone there are 1981.

In consequence of the London and North-Western Railway Company having put on a midnight passenger-train, it has been found practicable to extend the midnight dispatch of letters from London to Blackburn, Lancaster, Leamington, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Warrington, Warwick, Wigan, Wolverhampton, and several other towns. The midnight dispatch of letters from London has also been extended in other directions, as opportunities occur.

A considerable reduction has been made in the scale of fees for late posting for evening mails at the General Post Office in London. Special letter-boxes for late posting for Continental letters, &c., for dispatch by the evening mails have been put up at the Cannon-street and Charing-cross railway stations.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1878-9 was greater than the number delivered during the preceding year by 39,640,500. The number of post-cards delivered during the year is greater by 9,208,400, of book packets and circulars is greater by 7,775,900, of newspapers is greater by 2,337,300. Thus, taking the correspondence of all kinds together, the year 1878-9 shows an increase of 58,962,100 on 1877-8. The weekly number of letters, newspapers, &c., posted in London and its suburbs during 1878 was 7,150,000, and the weekly number delivered was 7,145,000. The largest number of letters, &c., received daily by any one firm or company in London is about 3000.

The total money order business transacted during the past year shows a considerable decrease both in the number and in the amount of the orders issued, yet the transactions result in a profit to the department of £39,027, against a profit of £6420 on the transactions of the preceding year. The inland transactions show, as compared with those of the year 1877, a decrease of 978,137 in number, and of £1,958,194 in amount. This decrease is attributed, no doubt, in some measure, to the depression in trade, but more especially to the increase in the rate of commission on orders for small sums, and to the reduction of the fee for the registration of letters. The discontinuance of the use of money orders for the payment of the salaries of National school teachers in Ireland, on April 1, 1878, was also, to some extent, especially as regards amount, the cause of the decrease, the amount paid for this purpose by means of money orders in previous years having exceeded £550,000 per annum.

The number of depositors in post-office savings banks in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31 last was 1,892,756, of whom 1,773,010 were in England and Wales, 1107 in Scotland, and 68,639 in Ireland, while at the end of 1877 the total number was 1,791,240, showing an increase during the past year of 101,516. The proportion of depositors to population was one in seventeen in the United Kingdom, one in fourteen in England and Wales, one in seventy in Scotland, and one in seventy-nine in Ireland. The balances standing to the credit of depositors on Dec. 31 last, together with interest accrued during the year, amounted to £30,411,563, being an increase of £1,670,806 upon the amount at the end of the year 1877.

Notwithstanding the continued depression in trade, the number of public telegraphic messages forwarded during the year shows an increase over the preceding year to the extent of £317,617. The total number of messages forwarded was 24,459,613, and of these 11,240,600 passed through the central telegraph office in London. Nearly 286,000,000 of words of news were delivered in the course of the year to various newspapers, clubs, exchanges, and news-rooms in the United Kingdom. The introduction of the quadruplex apparatus, by means of which one wire is made capable of simultaneously conveying four streams of messages, two in each direction, has added another to the fast-speed instruments in use by the department. Important improvements in apparatus and methods of working have, it is stated, also been effected by the officers of the engineering staff. The process of superseding overhead by underground wires in London and other large towns has been continued.

The sale of receipt stamps by the Post Office for the Inland Revenue Department continues rapidly to increase, the amount of such sales having been £292,000 in the past year, as compared with £205,000 in 1877-78, and with £106,000 in 1874-75.

The total number of officers in the service of the Post Office on Dec. 31 last was 45,947, being an increase of 441 on the figures for the previous year; and of that number 11,448 are employed exclusively on telegraph work. There are 13,881 postmasters, 9836 clerks, and 22,068 letter-carriers, sorters, and messengers. The staff employed in London alone is 10,743, of which 5919 are attached to the chief offices in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The government of Cyprus having been assumed by Great Britain, a post office was established in that island, as well for the purpose of regulating the internal conveyance of mails as for keeping up a postal communication with this country. At present the staff employed is a temporary one, consisting mainly of officers borrowed from this country, under the control of Mr. French, of the Telegraph Department, who has succeeded in organising a tolerably efficient service between the principal towns in Cyprus. The mail service with this country is in the hands of Bell's Asia Minor Company. It is a weekly one, the boat running between Larnaca and Alexandria, in connection with the Indian mails, via Brindisi, and the time occupied between London and Larnaca is eight days. Before the British occupation the mails were fifteen days in transit.

## POSTAL CURIOSITIES.

The past year appears to have been no exception to the rule as regards the miscellaneous nature of articles passing through the post; many of which (about 6000 packets), having been forwarded contrary to the regulations of the department, were sent to the returned letter office for disposal. The following are some of the numerous articles observed during the year:—Live animals—such as rabbits, rats, moles, tortoise, bees, and crabs; Devonshire cream, eggs, fruit, mince and pork pies, sausages, horse-shoe nails, artificial teeth, revolvers, china ornaments, geranium cuttings, tobacco and cigars, glaziers' diamonds, &c. A packet containing a small snake and a lizard found its way to the returned letter office. Upon examining it the next day the lizard had disappeared, and, from the appearance of the snake, it was feared that it had made a meal of its companion. The following is one of many applications of the kind to the department upon matters not connected with the Post Office; it was addressed to the postmaster of Leeds:—

Sir,—I hope you will pardon me for asking of you the favour of satisfy-

ing a curiosity which cannot, without distortion, be called a morbid one. The question I am about to put is prompted by the statement in the London papers that Marwood is to be the executioner of Peace. Now, being fully cognisant, from my readings of journals more than fifty years back, that York has always retained its own executioners (Askern having succeeded Howard), I am sceptical as to the correctness of the above statement. But, assuming it to be correct, I should like to be informed why Peace's particular case should cause a deviation from the old bye-laws of your county, which gives name to an archiepiscopal province. Hoping to be pardoned for thus troubling you, I am, &c., H—S—.

Many devices are still employed, either from ignorance or with the view of evading payment of the registration fee, small as it is, to make remittances in an irregular manner. In one instance a £20 Bank of England note was pinned to one of the pages of a book addressed to the initials of a lady at a receiving-house in the metropolitan district, and in another a halfpenny wrapper was found to contain a letter, a bill of sale, and four £5 Bank of England notes. A brown-paper parcel, which was tied with string, unsealed, and not even registered, was found to contain six sovereigns, one half-crown, two six-pences, and three threepenny pieces, wrapped up in small articles of ladies' dress. In several instances coins have been imbedded in cake and pieces of toast.

The parcels of Christmas presents which passed through the registered letter branch of the General Post Office in London exceeded 30,000 in number and three tons in weight: and the officers of the branch were continuously employed from 3.45 a.m. on Dec. 24 until noon on the 25th in disposing of this unprecedented amount of extra work. Inquiry was made respecting a letter addressed to Paris, and intended to have been registered, the contents of which were stated to be worth £125,000. The letter was found among the ordinary correspondence. Inquiry was also made for a packet containing a watch, addressed to a watchmaker in London, who positively denied having received it. The missing watch was found in a drawer in his shop.

The total number of letters received in the returned letter offices or returned direct to the writers during the year was 5,025,333, showing an increase of 151,708 as compared with the number for the preceding year, and the total of post-cards, book packets, and newspapers received was 4,080,974, or an increase of 212,057 on the number for the preceding year. 501,968 letters could neither be delivered nor returned to the sender. 18,252 articles of different kinds reached the returned letter offices without covers or addresses, showing that the necessity for the use of strong wrappers and for careful packing is not yet sufficiently recognised by the public. The number of unaddressed letters posted during the past year was 22,672. Of these 923 contained in the aggregate £249 2s. 1½d. in cash and bank-notes, and £7853 14s. 0½d. in cheques, bills of exchange, &c. 72,580 postage-stamps were found loose in the various post-offices throughout the country.

Many curiously-addressed letters are found among those undelivered in consequence of insufficient addresses. A letter from America was addressed to "Little Alice, Serio-Comic Singer, London, England." From Versailles there was one addressed, "Please to put this young man in the right train for Penge." In one case a depositor, whose occupation had been given as a "vendor of cat's-meat," in applying for an acknowledgment for a deposit which had failed to reach him in due course, took occasion to add, "The next time it occurs I shall write to the Queen."

Two packets addressed to Australia were returned to this country marked "unclaimed," and on being opened were found to contain respectively one hundred sovereigns and fifty sovereigns, without any communication in either. It is presumed that the sender directed these packets to himself, and followed them in another ship bound for the colony; but that, having died on the passage or the ship having been lost, no application was made at the post-office for them.

## THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

M. Engelhard has presented to the Paris Municipal Council a report on the establishment in the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In 1780 the little post in Paris occupied 117 postmen and had 595 receiving-boxes. It produced a gross revenue of 50,000f., which, at two sous the letter, indicated a total of 500,000 missives. In 1865 the number of objects transmitted had increased to 172,000,000. In 1878 it exceeded 430,000,000. The old buildings, now occupied as the central office, were not constructed or arranged for their present use, and the inconveniences experienced are very prejudicial to the accurate working of the system and the health of the agents. Everything is cramped; and at the great distribution of the morning the arrangement and division of the letters has to be conducted on the landings and steps of the staircase. The slightest incident gives rise to almost insurmountable difficulties, and causes deplorable errors. At the Hôtel des Postes arrive every day the enormous quantity of about 1,200,000 objects—200,000 letters, and the rest printed matter and packets. The work is carried out by 3000 agents, 1200 of whom are postmen. The services of arrival and departure and of distribution require the employment of eighteen omnibuses for the transport of the postmen, which make 180 journeys a day; thirty-six smaller vehicles which make ten rounds each per day to collect letters, and finally numerous vans, which make 208 journeys in twenty-four hours to and from the various stations. The total number of journeys made daily by the vehicles belonging to the post-office amounts to 628, besides those of all sorts belonging to business firms and journals which are constantly arriving and departing, so that the very limited space belonging to the authorities is in a continual state of block. During the last ten years the situation has become constantly worse. The creation of post-cards in 1873 immediately caused an augmentation of 4,500,000 objects to deal with, and those figures rose in 1878 to 8,800,000 cards. The postal reform effected in May, 1878, has produced an increase of 20 millions in the number of letters, and 60 millions in printed matter.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was able to attend the marriage of his niece and amanuensis, Miss Aitken, which took place on the 21st inst., at the house of her parents, in Dumfries. The bridegroom was one of her Canadian cousins, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, B.A., of The Bield, Brentfield, Ontario. It is understood that the newly-married pair are to reside at Chelsea with their venerable relation.

The first turf of a new line intended to establish railway communication between the northern and southern counties of England by a line about forty miles in length, beginning near the Didcot station of the Great Western Railway and running via Newbury to Winchester, was turned on Tuesday by the Countess of Carnarvon. The Countess was accompanied by Lord Carnarvon and a distinguished party from Higden Castle. The members for the county, Mr. Walter, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Mr. Wroughtons; the Mayor and Corporations of Newbury, Winchester, Andover; and Odd Fellows, Foresters, rifle corps, volunteers, fire brigade, and other bodies attended. Triumphant arches were erected, and there was a great display of bunting. After the ceremony of turning the turf, luncheon was served in the Corn Exchange, at which 700 persons were present.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lady Rosebery has promised to contribute 200 guineas to the fund for repairing the Western Synagogue (St. Alban's-place), and the sum has been accepted by the synagogue.

A cheque for the sum of £200, bequeathed to the Lord Mayor by the late Mr. J. E. Ralli, of the firm of Ralli Brothers, for the use of the Mansion House poor-box (as stated in our "Wills" column), was handed in at the Mansion House on Saturday on behalf of the trustees under Mr. Ralli's will.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of flowers and plants, in connection with the East Tower Hamlets Floricultural Society, was held on Monday and Tuesday in the large hall attached to the Grecian Theatre, City-road. Although the season has been somewhat backward for the growth of flowers, there was a profuse display of floral beauty. In addition to the flowers and plants exhibited by the members of the society, there was exhibited a choice collection of fine foliage plants from Victoria Park, by the express permission of Mr. S. Noel, Commissioner of Works.

There were 2370 births and 1322 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 21, and the deaths so many as 186, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 42 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 174 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 351 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 194 to 296 in the four preceding weeks. These 351 deaths were 68 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2874 births and 1568 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58.7 deg., being 2.8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 17.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 99.8 hours.

The Royal Humane Society's silver medal has, on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, been unanimously voted to Henry Voisard, of Havre, formerly a captain in the French merchant service, for saving Douglas Yates, of the yacht Hildegarde, under the following circumstances:—On the 7th ult., during the International Yacht-Race at Havre, Douglas Yates was washed overboard from the bowsprit of the Hildegarde while tending the jib topsail in the course of the race. Captain Voisard, who witnessed the accident from on board the Hermine, a small screw-steamer, at once plunged in to the rescue of the drowning man, who had become disabled from the fall, and after great difficulty, owing to the wind blowing fresh from the westward with considerable force, the weather being cloudy and squally, succeeded in rescuing the man from being drowned, although, unfortunately, Yates died about two hours afterwards of congestion of the brain. The gallantry of the act was much enhanced by the fact that at the time of the accident the Hildegarde was going at full racing speed through the water, with all sail set, in a west-going tide, which caused a short, chopping sea.

Mr. Gladstone was present at a dinner given on the 21st inst. to the paupers in St. Pancras Workhouse by Mr. Skoines, one of the guardians. All the poor people present were either seventy years old, or had nearly attained that age, and Mr. Gladstone said he was thus able to address them as his contemporaries. He said he had come up to town mainly to attend the entertainment, because he felt that it was "a kindly and a generous endeavour to brighten for one day, at least, the existence of those to whom external fortune has not been kind in allotting what are called the goods of life." He felt that Mr. Skoines was doing a good act and setting a good example. Mr. Gladstone also expressed his sympathy with the inmates of the workhouse, and his desire that every possible indulgence should be afforded them consistent with the interests of the community. During the dinner the boys' band from the Industrial Schools of St. Pancras at Leavesden performed some lively music, and the piper and six of the boys with their bagpipes from the Royal Caledonian School passed round the tables. The programme of the day's amusements included a garden party in St. Pancras-gardens (which, however, could not be carried out in consequence of the rain), tea at six o'clock, the dancing of M. Wilmott on an invisible tight-rope, a performance of Moody and Sankey's revival music by the Rev. Z. B. Woffendale, "Professor" Vaughan's Punch and Judy show, and a concert.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and party arrived at Malta in the yacht Walrus on the 22nd inst., and proceeded to the Ionian Islands without disembarking.

The Welsh Eisteddfod concluded at Carnarvon yesterday week, the Mayor presiding. The chief literary prize was awarded to the Rev. David Griffith, Aberdare, for an ode on faith, other literary honours falling to the Rev. Eiddon Jones, Llanrug; Owen Jones, Cricieth; John Owen, Wigan; and Mr. John Jones, Rhyl. Miss Rees, Swansea, was adjudged best musical composer, and Miss Parry, Birkenhead, best pianist. Portdinorwie choir won the choral competition, and workmen from Mr. Assheton Smith's quarries prizes for slate carving.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—R. W. Rowland, 3018 marks; H. Taylor, 2749; C. C. S. Clark, 2726; L. C. Lane-Fox, 2614; J. A. A. Wallace, 2381; H. Fitz-G. Beale, 2216; R. Douglass, 2216; H. Barlow, 2170; W. B. Starky, 2135; A. E. Silk, 2094; W. H. Rushton, 2054; G. F. Thompson, 2013; C. A. Carus-Wilson, 1960; T. Preston, 1866; C. W. Wood, 1865; R. P. Russell, 1858; E. B. le Pelley, 1855; A. Younghusband, 1820; F. W. Ashpitel, 1796; J. A. Devenish, 1783; P. R. Allen, 1782; C. S. Killick, 1776; G. M'C. Harrison, 1747; P. L. Rooper, 1697; G. Wylie, 1629; H. Phillips, 1526; H. C. Sanders, 1460; J. Inglis, 1455; W. G. Wood, 1430; J. F. S. Eve, 1397; W. D. Barrow, 1370; Akbar Ali, 1330; H. M'Millan, 1320; A. E. Shawe, 1283; H. O. Walling, 1252.

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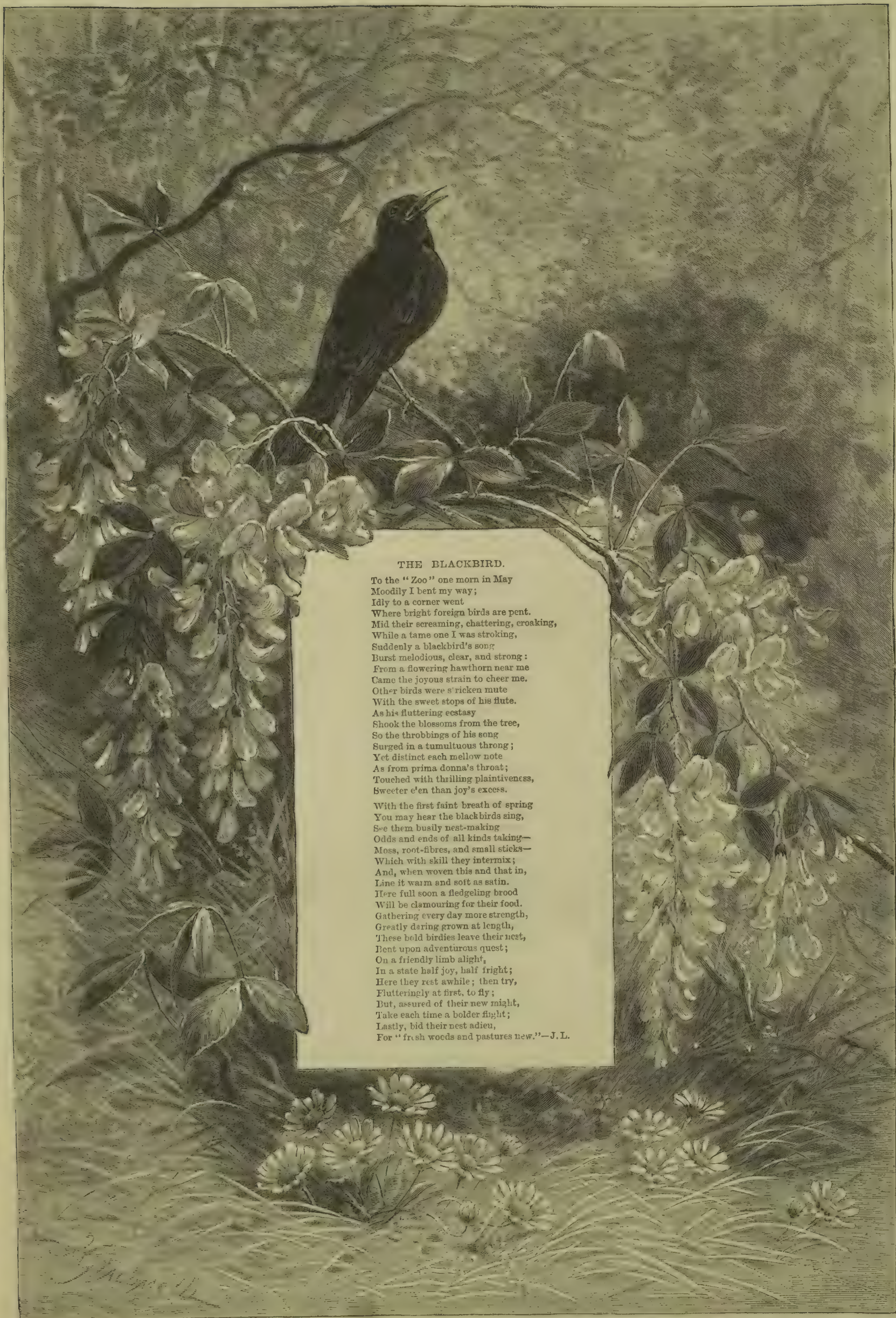
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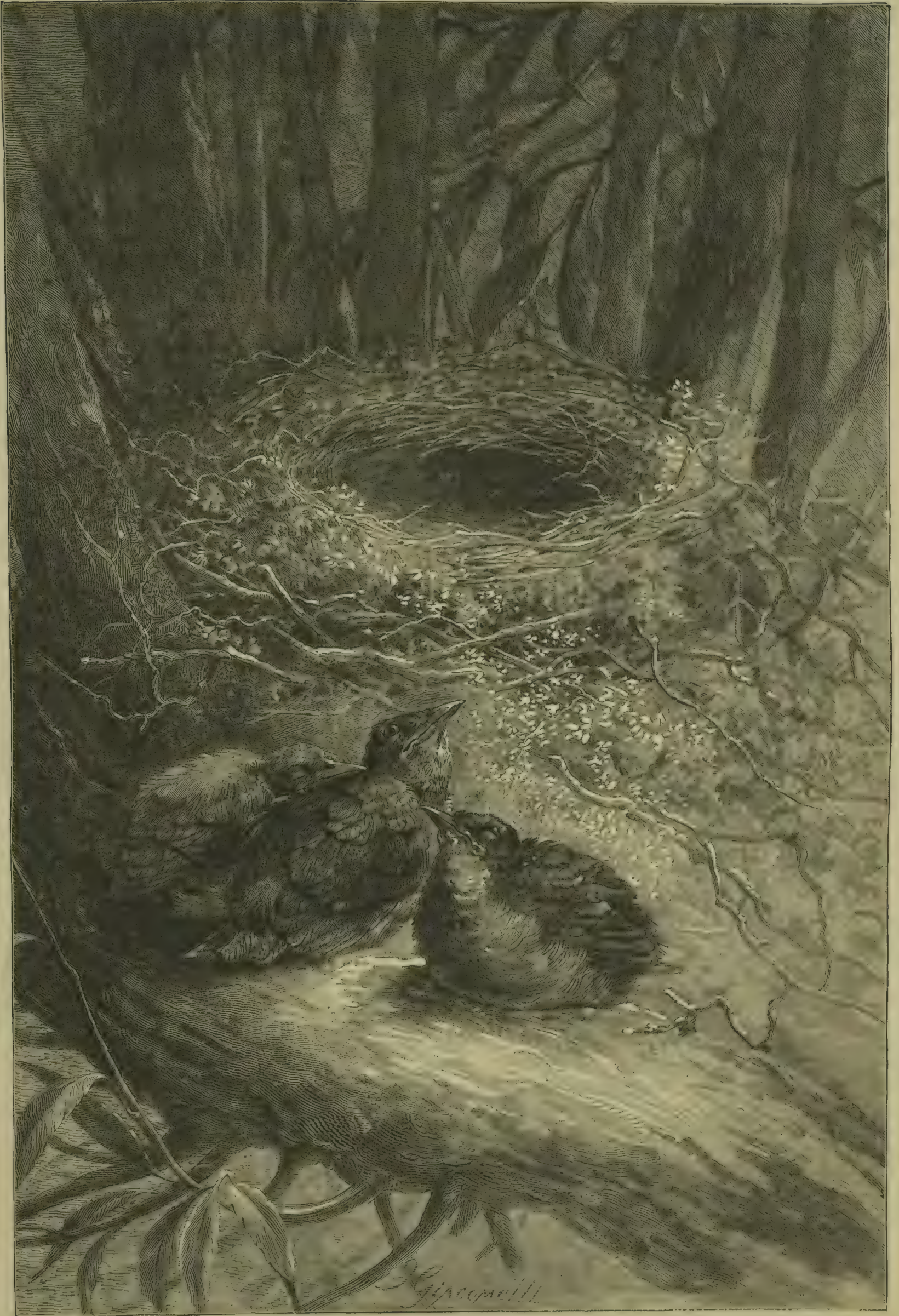
THE BLACKBIRD.

To the "Zoo" one morn in May  
Moodily I bent my way;  
Idly to a corner went  
Where bright foreign birds are pent.  
Mid their screaming, chattering, croaking,  
While a tame one I was stroking,  
Suddenly a blackbird's song  
Burst melodious, clear, and strong:  
From a flowering hawthorn near me  
Came the joyous strain to cheer me.  
Other birds were stricken mute  
With the sweet stops of his flute.  
As his fluttering ecstasy  
Shook the blossoms from the tree,  
So the throbbings of his song  
Surged in a tumultuous throng;  
Yet distinct each mellow note  
As from prima donna's throat;  
Touched with thrilling plaintiveness,  
Sweeter e'en than joy's excess.

With the first faint breath of spring  
You may hear the blackbirds sing,  
See them busily nest-making  
Odds and ends of all kinds taking—  
Moss, root-fibres, and small sticks—  
Which with skill they intermix;  
And, when woven this and that in,  
Line it warm and soft as satin.  
Here full soon a fledgeling brood  
Will be clamouring for their food.  
Gathering every day more strength,  
Greatly daring grown at length,  
These bold birdies leave their nest,  
Dent upon adventurous quest;  
On a friendly limb alight,  
In a state half joy, half fright;  
Here they rest awhile; then try,  
Flutteringly at first, to fly;  
But, assured of their new might,  
Take each time a bolder flight;  
Lastly, bid their nest adieu,  
For "fresh woods and pastures new."—J. L.

"SUDDENLY A BLACKBIRD'S SONG  
BURST MELODIOUS, CLEAR, AND STRONG."





"BENT UPON ADVENTUROUS QUEST,  
THESE BOLD BIRDIES LEAVE THEIR NEST."



## MUNICH ART-EXHIBITION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Pictures are being daily added to the Munich International Exhibition, although it has been open nearly a month, and the catalogue is consequently far from complete. One looks in vain for the names of Leighton, Millais, Watts, Marcus Stone, and the one or two other Englishmen, whose pictures—from the wish of their owners probably—have found their way to Munich. How far the pictures which have been sent are representative of their authors shall be considered in the proper place. In the meantime it may be remarked that this almost total absence of British work is not altogether the fault of our artists. Very few of them, from the inadequate manner in which the exhibition was advertised, knew of it; and other sources of information were closed from the circumstance that the London agents of the Munich authorities, although very energetic business men and highly esteemed in the City, were quite unknown in art-circles, and therefore powerless as to influence. Another thing adverse to the possibility of the German people becoming better acquainted with British art was the fact that our Government, unlike that of France, gave no official recognition, by money vote or otherwise, to the scheme.

Although the international element is thus but partially present in some instances, and totally absent in others, and although there is nothing from the immediate hand of Piloty, Germany's greatest master, on its walls, the Munich Exhibition is both brilliant and varied, and to the English student eminently instructive. Including painting, sculpture, architecture, drawings—which in Germany invariably means works in black-lead pencil—water-colours, cartoons, and engravings, the collection numbers about two thousand.

The building in which these are contained is in design something after the manner of our first Great Exhibition, and was erected in 1854 for the International Art-Show of that year. A similar exhibition was held in it in 1869, and the present is the third. The vestibule in the centre, which serves also the purposes of a transept, is a large square hall, with a coved ceiling, rich in architectural and other decoration. It was designed by Albert Schmidt, and the figure-subjects in the various spandrels have been painted by fifteen of the most eminent artists in Munich. Round the coved ceiling are golden medallions of the great painters, and in the centre of the hall rises a fountain, which reveals itself pleasantly to the ear, although the bosky greenery which environs it conceals it from the eye. This great reception-hall, as we may call it, is approached by a wide entrance-space, hung with rich tapestries after Raphael's famous composition in the Vatican; and all round both halls, and, indeed, all through the whole of the exhibition, are placed at appropriate intervals, and at salient points, works in sculpture without regard to nationality. They are used, in short, decoratively as well as objects of exhibition, and the first work of this kind which meets the eye on entering the grand square hall alluded to is a colossal bust of Wagner's Royal patron, backed by the masses of foliage through which the fountain babbles to the passers by of its whereabouts.

To the right of this space, then, lies the foreign region; to the left, that of Germany. On leaving its architectural design ceases; the walls have the pictures for their decoration, and the glass roof is concealed by white awnings, so arranged as to temper and direct the light. The reader will have a fair idea of what the Munich Exhibition is like, if he imagines himself walking through the various courts of our first Great Exhibition, or, for that matter, of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; only, instead of looking at objective representations of architectural epochs, he glances his eyes along walls fairly covered, but by no means crowded, with examples varying in size and excellence of contemporaneous European art.

We do not propose inflicting on our readers anything like detailed criticism, space would not allow of it, and our object is rather to give them a general idea of what the exhibition is like than an exhaustive analysis of its contents. The paintings adorning the vestibule, for example, are both historical and legendary, and lifesized portraits of Bismarck and Moltke, by Lenbach, we believe; and a Nile landscape, by Vertunni, of Rome, showing through palm-trees the setting sun, add further to its variety. One picture represents the susceptible Hagen contemplating the water-nymphs of the Rhine by J. Schmid, of Vienna; another, whose author's name we could not ascertain, shows Perseus holding the Gorgon's head towards the monster which threatens Andromeda; and a third represents a "Temptation of St. Anthony." All these are lifesized, and treated in a very unconventional manner. In historical subjects there are Francis the First, when detained in Madrid, laying before Charles the Fifth the stipulations of peace, by A. Treidler, of Berlin; and Mrs. Claypole beseeching her father, Oliver Cromwell, not to think of aspiring to the Crown, by J. Schrader, of Berlin. It may be remarked here that English history and the dramas of Shakspeare are frequently resorted to by German artists for the subjects of their pencil.

The sculpture adorning the same apartments consists of such works as Toberentz of Berlin's nude "Elf;" S. Salvini of Bologna's "Youthful Giotto;" E. Braga of Milan's seated Bacchus; and the famous negress pulling indignantly at her manacles, which attracted much admiration in the Italian section of the French Exposition last year, but is omitted altogether in the catalogue of the Munich Exhibition. These are all in marble. There are also two groups in clay of great art excellence, the one touchingly pathetic, representing a man holding up his right hand appealingly to Heaven, with his drowned son lying across his knees. The author, though not mentioned in the catalogue, is, we believe, R. Ohmann. The other clay group is called the "Goose-Stealer," and is by R. Diez, of Dresden. A wandering musician of sturdy proportions, with his pipes at his back, has been successful in securing a couple of geese; but the birds prove rather refractory, and while he grips one awkwardly with his right hand the other is likely to escape, if not prove his overthrow by the unaccountable plutter it makes between his legs. The modelling is very facile, and there is much spirit in the rendering. Besides these there are a "Phryne," by F. Barzaghi, of Milan; a "Cupid Closing the Eyes of Love," by Donato Barcaglia, of Milan; a similar subject by F. G. Villa, of the same city, showing Cupid on tiptoe placing a bandage on the eyes of a seated Venus; a "Vanitas," by G. Tscherne, of Vienna; a magnificent female figure seated on a flower-wreathed throne, by L. Sussmann-Hellborn, of Berlin; a winged sorceress, of startling mien, holding a serpent, by C. Causer, of Creuznach; and several others, mainly of the Italian school, some of which graced the Paris Exposition of last year. While among the sculptures, we must not omit to mention the magnificent bust of Beethoven, by C. Zumbusch, of Vienna, notable for its colossal size and masterly modelling.

Turning to the left, we enter the picture region proper, which consists of a series of large rooms and side recesses, making upwards of thirty in all. For the most part these are devoted to landscapes and subjects in genre, with here and there a portrait, and occasionally a figure-subject lifesized. In scapieces the Germans have in many instances followed

the Belgian school, and in some of their landscape and cattle pictures the same influence prevails. The "Fox in Trouble," which consists in his being worried by a powerful black dog, while a group of sheep look wonderingly on, and a cock makes a hasty exit with the aid of wings and feet, crowing loudly as he goes, is from the spirited pencil of M. Lebling, of Munich. Another rustic subject is "The Return from the Hay-field," by J. Nörr of Munich, the hay-cart being drawn by bullocks, while some geese and children occupy the foreground. The aerial perspective here is nicely rendered. A "Sheep-stall in Higher Weimar," by A. Brendel, of Weimar, belongs to the same class of subject, and all are characterised by sound drawing, vigorous modelling, and a tendency to subdued tones, and, in some instances, when the Munich school is concerned, these subdued tones disappear in what looks very like absolute blackness.

To this category certainly does not belong L. Dill, of Munich, for his "Morning on the Venetian Lagoons" is remarkably luminous, and the large sand bents on which a lad and three girls hold friendly intercourse, with the beach of Scheveningen beneath them, has also a very bright outdoor look. This remark applies also to the works of G. Oeder, of Düsseldorf, and G. Bauernfeind, of Munich.

As examples in genre we would point to E. Hildebrand's (Karlsruhe) "Anxious Hours"—a father and mother at the bed of a sick child, and to A. Spring's (Munich) "Card-players." We class with this, although drier, and perhaps scarcely so suave in treatment, A. R. Grünwald's (Munich) enraged "Reitersknechte," a subject into which the comical element enters. For real stirring incident, however, blended with humour, we turn to P. Borgmann's "Upset Coach" and to the three contributions of Professor Diez. Like many other pictures, they are not yet in the catalogue; but they doubtless will be when the house of Fleischmann issues the third edition. First, we have a poor terrified woman on her knees, having her creel ransacked by a robber, who has dismounted, while his companion of the road sits with Don Quixote-like calmness motionless in his saddle. Second, we have an amusing picture of the excitement created by "His Excellency's Coach" pulling up before a village ale-house; and third, we have all the bustle, and almost the noise, occasioned by a horse-market which is being held before a village, with one of the prettiest skylines we ever saw. The colouring in these cabinet pictures is very charming, and the execution as spontaneous as the figures and the grouping are natural. Breling is a pupil of Diez, we believe, and his works show that he is not altogether without some claim of being considered the Meissonier of Munich. Professor Knaus, who is one of the best genre painters in Germany, like Piloty, has nothing in the present exhibition. A. Oppel, of Munich, has a white-bearded jeweller, a small picture with all the exquisite finish of an old Flemish master; and there are several German artists who adopt the same minute style.

Foremost among the bolder handlers of the brush is Pigelheim, whose "Mortuus in Deo" is, for rich suggestive colour and vigorous execution, one of the pictures of the exhibition. It represents an angel stooping over the beam of the cross, and kissing devotionally the dead brow of Our Saviour. Another free handler of the brush is A. Erdtelt, whose portraits are all good, especially that of the student in the broad sombrero, with the long clay pipe in his hand. We have also a large canvas covered very spiritedly with an episode in the legend of "The Wild Huntsman," whom we see on a white charger dashing through the air with fitting accompaniments past the hoary walls of an old castle. It is by A. Tschautsch, of Berlin. Close by hangs A. Conrad's woman selling geese from a cart, and near it several remarkably able pictures by P. Meyerheim, of Berlin. There is a charmingly painted life-sized "Julia Capulet," attired in white, leaning back on her couch trying on her ring, by Bertha Sieck, of Munich, and Hero embracing the dead body of Leander as he lies on the shore, by C. Gebhardt, all lifesized.

In the long hall at the extreme end of the left wing are several large canvases illustrating incidents in the late Franco-German War. First of all, there is depicted on a canvas, some thirty feet by eighteen, the proclamation of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany in the grand hall of Versailles. It is painted by A. Von Werner, of Berlin; and, considering the number of portraits he had to introduce and the all-prevailing dark-blue uniform of the many dignitaries, he has succeeded wonderfully. At one end is a portrait, larger than life, of the Emperor in full career on his bay war-charger, pointing commandingly with his gloved hand, painted by W. Camphausen, of Düsseldorf, and at the other end of the hall is the Crown Prince, booted and spurred, seated on a red charger. O. Von. Faber du Faur, the painter of this equestrian portrait, was once an officer of cavalry himself; but, taking to art, became a pupil of Piloty, and ultimately succeeded in gaining a high position as an artist. The battle-pictures we have referred to are by H. Lang, of Munich, W. Emelé, E. Huntén, and F. Adam. The picture which in this hall redeems it from being entirely given over to incidents in war is by G. Papperitz, and represents, with figures, male and female, larger than life and in a variety of attitudes which would have attracted the admiration of Michael Angelo himself, the arrival of Charon's laden boat at the far side of the Styx. As to composition, the sweep of line and the distribution of mass is grand, and the colouring rich, with a rocky background appropriately gloomy and striking.

The other pictures which give character and individuality to the German section of the exhibition are "Luther's Entrance into Worms on a Country Cart," preceded by a stairwart man in fluted armour on a mighty war-horse, and welcomed as he passes under the city gate by crowds of eager disciples, male and female, old and young, painted by K. Weigand, of Munich; a large canvas by F. Keller showing the Margrave Ludwig William of Baden (the Turk-Conqueror) mounted on a cream-coloured horse, swooping down with his troopers on a Turkish camp, much in the manner of Makart; J. F. Brandt has a similar subject on a smaller scale as to the figures, and has succeeded wonderfully in rendering swiftness of motion, the confusion arising from overturned tents, and the terror inspired by sudden battle. Here we have a very good example of the Munich tendency to blackness which has already been referred to, and which finds its supreme exponent, perhaps, in Munkacsy, whose noble picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters" has but just been added to the exhibition.

The two pictures, however, which will make most impression upon judges are E. Zimmermann's Christ in the Temple when twelve years old Disputing with the Doctors, and "The Infanticide" of G. Max. Both are Munich artists, and it is much to the credit of the school that it should have produced two works of so much originality and of such quality. The mother seated by a lonely reed-grown rock and kissing tenderly the baby she has killed is too painful further to describe; yet the fascination of the picture permits no one to pass it, and the terrible tragedy of the thing goes straight to the heart of every beholder. "Christ in the Temple," on the other hand, with his frank boy-face, and his loose white draps, encircled with a pale lilac sash, as he stands with Rembrandtish luminosity, in the midst of a dark group of four

aged priests, and discourses to them with easy hand-gesture, is delightful to look at; and the simplicity, spontaneity, and directness of the whole seem to make the spectator forget the supreme character of the act, and busy himself only with the interesting actuality before him.

Our next article will treat of the various foreign schools, which have sent contributions to the Munich Exhibition.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs a rifle contest by members of the St. George's for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, including the St. George's Challenge Cup and the Turner Challenge Plate (each of the value of 100 gs.), the Ladies' Challenge Plate (value 50 gs.), and other handsome trophies, was held on the 20th inst. The challenge plates were won as follows:—The St. George's Challenge Cup, gold medal, and silver badge, Private Jackson; the Turner Challenge Plate and silver medal, Private Williams; and the Ladies' Challenge Plate and silver medal, Quartermaster Andrews. The regimental prizes were keenly contested for, the first prize, value £6, being taken by Private Rosenthal, and the second, of £5, by Private F. A. Williams. Lieutenant Johnson and Private W. O. Williams, both £4 each; and the other prizes, ranging in value from £3 10s. to £2, were awarded to Private A. Thornton, Private Thrower, Private Jackson, Colour-Sergeant Snowden, Private D. Smith, Private King, Private A. Fearnhead, Private Taylor, Quartermaster Andrews, Private Troake, Corporal Stafford, and Private Harris. In the third series, restricted to members who had not won a prize in any series this year, the winners were Private C. Thornton, Private A. Graves, Captain Holloway, Private Coram, Private Wenmoth, Private Parsons, and Captain Criddle. The last contest was for the Volley-firing Challenge Plate—in a military point of view the most important. No. 2 (Captain Holloway's) company were the winners.

The highest score that has ever been reported as made with the Snider rifle was obtained on the 21st inst. by Sergeant Woolley, of the 6th Cheshire R.V., at the All-comers' contest of the Yorkshire Rifle Association. He made 97 out of a possible 105 points, Queen's ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance, the score being respectively 34, 33, 30. This is one point higher than the score which took the silver medal in the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon this year, when the weapon used was the Martini-Henry.

The results of the annual rifle contest of the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex) on the 16th inst., at the Government ranges, Milton, near Gravesend, have been announced. The Hawkshaw Challenge Cup, value 25 guineas, which has to be won two years in succession by the same member before it becomes his property, was won by Private A. Gentle. The Ladies' Challenge Cup was won for Mrs. Routledge by Sergeant Simmonds, and a silver challenge cup for the best aggregate by Captain Knight. An extra battalion prize was awarded to Surgeon Jackson. The second-class prizes were won at 400 yards by Private Chapman, Sergeant W. A. Smith, Corporal Tucker, Sergeant Dovaston, and Private Hood; at 500 yards, by Private Wood, Sergeant Allinson, Corporal Marten, Private Finigan, and Lance-Corporal Olley; and at 600 yards by Private C. Martin, Corporal Lowe, Private Gentle, Sergeant Simmonds, and Sergeant French. The highest scores for the third-class prizes were—200 yards, Colour-Sergeant Biden; and 300 yards, Sergeant J. T. Mackey. The aggregate prizes, at 200 and 300 yards, were awarded to Private Holloway, Sergeant Caley, Sergeant Stebbing, and Colour-Sergeant Robertson; and at 400, 500, and 600 yards, to Surgeon Jackson, Private W. Edwards, Colour-Sergeant Collings, and Corporal Hoffman. The regimental badge for the highest aggregate at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, was won by Captain Knight, next to whom were Sergeant Edwards, Sergeant Buckland, and Sergeant Simmonds. The list also included Nursery prizes and a Permanent Staff competition.

The annual Regimental Prize Meeting of the London Irish (28th Middlesex) has also been held at the Milton Ranges, and resulted in some very good practice. Among the donors of the prizes were the Duke of Connaught (Honorary Colonel), the Marquis of Donegal (Commandant) and the Marchioness of Donegal, Major-General Sir H. Daubeney, K.O.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, and other persons of distinction. In Series A of the Battalion Prizes the highest winning scores were—£12 and Challenge Cup, value £25, Sergeant Clifford; £3, Colour-Sergeant Watts; £6, Sergeant Browne; £5, Private Eade; £4 each, Captain Inglis and Corporal Guthrie; £3 10s. each, Private English and Corporal Denman; £3 each, Private Glover, Private Barnes, and Private Tough; £2 10s. each, Sergeant Wheeley, Captain Despard, Sergeant Lee, and Colour-Sergeant Osborne; and £2 each, Sergeant Burrows, Corporal Knight, Private Richardson, and Private Dunn. The principal prizes in the remaining contests were won as follows:—Series B (five shots at 200 yards), Corporal Weale and Corporal Good; Series C (five shots at 200 and 500 yards), Sergeant-Instructor Fitzgerald and Sergeant-Instructor Reynolds; Series D (volley-firing for a silver challenge cup, five shots at 400 yards, rear rank standing), winners, A company. The same company also won the Daubeney Challenge Cup for the highest company scores of eight men in Series A.

Last Saturday the Holms Challenge Trophy was fired for a 1000 between the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade and the 1st Administrative Battalion, Tower Hamlets. The 9th Essex were eligible, but did not appear. The weather was very unfavourable, rain descending heavily; but, notwithstanding this, the shooting was remarkably good, the brigade winning the cup with the fine total of 700 points, against 541 made by the 1st Administrative Battalion. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and ten men competed from each regiment.

At Rainham the 1st City of London Engineers held their annual prize-meeting, the principal prizes going to Corporal Ridgway, Sergeant Belville, Sergeant Cordon, Lance-Corporal Brock, Bandmaster Rayner, Sergeant Cotter, Sergeant-Major Clarke, Sergeant-Major Collins, Quartermaster-Sergeant Peck, Lance-Corporal Glover, Sapper Hirkup, Lance-Corporal Wellingham, and Lance-Corporal Andrew.

At Wormwood-scrubbs Mr. Godwin's prize of 25 guineas was shot for by the South Middlesex, and resulted in a tie between Private Mompes and Corporal Cooper.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex took place on the range belonging to the corps on the 16th inst. Private Knight, jun., made the highest possible score for the Ladies' Prize, putting seven consecutive "eyes" on at 200 yards; and a five-guinea cup, given by the Drapers' Company, was carried off by Corporal H. Conn. In nearly all the events points were added according to the number of drills the competitor had attended during the year. In some cases as many as ten points were added, which raised an indifferent shooting score into a prominent place on the register. About forty members took part in the contest.

A rifle-match took place on Monday between the London Scottish and the 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, at the ranges of the former on Wimbledon-common. The scores



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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO DUNSTER CASTLE: THE RIVER FRONT.



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## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 159.)

Before sketching the production of a modern illustrated newspaper it may be as well to premise that the material used for wood engraving is Box-wood, which is preferred to all other kinds of wood on account of its close grain, hardness, and light colour. It admits of finer and sharper lines being cut upon it than any other wood, and great quantities are consumed in producing the engravings of an illustrated newspaper. According to Mr. J. R. Jackson, Curator of the Kew Museum, the box-tree is at the present time widely distributed through Europe and Asia, being found abundantly in Italy, Spain, Southern France, and on the coast of the Black Sea, as well as China, Japan, Northern India, and Persia. The box of English growth is so small as to be almost useless for commercial purposes. What is called Turkey box-wood is the best, and this is all obtained from the forests that grow on the Caucasus, and is chiefly shipped at Poti and Rostoff. The forests extend from thirty to a hundred and eighty miles inland, but many of them are in the hands of the Russian Government, and are closed to commerce. Within the last few years a supply of box-wood has been obtained from the forests in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea; but Turkey Box is becoming dearer every year and inferior in quality. After the wood is cut in the



A BLOCK BEFORE IT IS TAKEN TO PIECES.

conditions of the moment, such as the amount of finish and distribution of light and shade suitable for rapid engraving and printing.

Sometimes more than one draughtsman is employed on a drawing where the subject consists of figures and landscape, or figures and architecture. In such a case, if time presses, the two parts of the drawing are proceeded with simultaneously. The whole design is first traced on the block; the bolts at the back of the block are then loosened, the parts are separated, and the figure-draughtsman sets to work on his division of the block, while another draughtsman is busied with the landscape or architecture, as the case may be. Occasionally, when there is very great hurry, the block is separated piece by piece as fast as the parts of the drawing are finished—the engraver and draughtsman thus working on the same subject at the same time. Instances have occurred where the draughtsman has done his work in this way, and has never seen the whole of his drawing together. The double-page engraving of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in the *Illustrated London News*, March 21, 1863, was drawn on the wood by Sir John Gilbert at 198, Strand, and as fast as each part of the drawing was done it was separated from the rest and given to the engraver. Considering that the artist never saw his drawing entire, it is wonderful to find the engraving so harmonious and effective. Photographing on the wood is sometimes resorted to, and, in the hands of skilful and artistic engravers, with the happiest results.

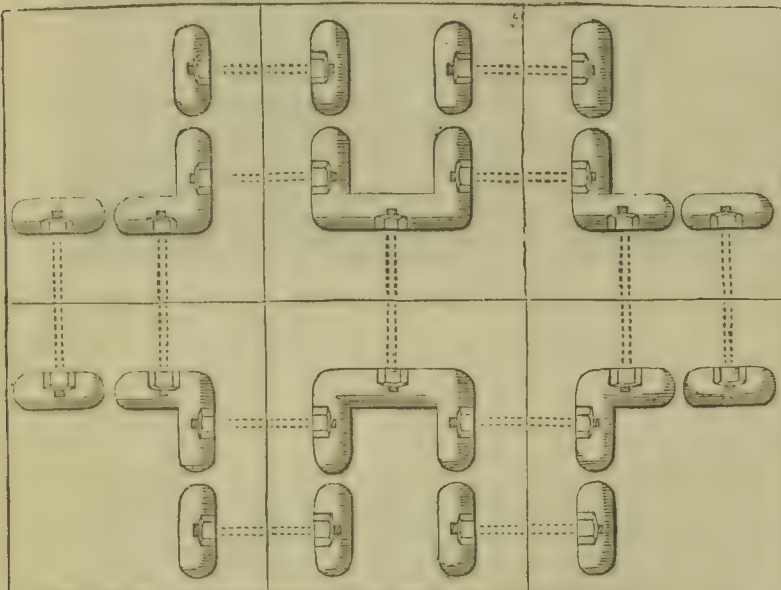
The drawing on wood being completed, it passes into the hands of the engraver, and the first thing he does is to cut or set the lines across all the joins of the block before the different parts are distributed among the various engravers. This is done partly to ensure as far as possible some degree of harmony of colour and texture throughout the subject. When all the parts are separated and placed in the hands of different engravers each man has thus a sort of *key-note* to guide him in the execution of his portion, and it should be his business to

imitate and follow with care the colour and texture of the small pieces of engraving which he finds already done at the edge of his part of the block where it joins the rest of the design. The accompanying cuts represent a block entire and the same subject divided.

Though this system of subdividing the engraving effects a great saving of time, it must be admitted that it does not always result in the production of a first-rate work of art as a whole. For, supposing the subject to be a landscape with a good stretch of trees, the two or three engravers who have the trees to engrave have, perhaps, each a different method of rendering foliage; and when the whole is completed, and the different pieces are put together, the trees perhaps appear like a piece of patchwork, with a distinct edge to each man's work. To harmonise and dovetail (so to speak) these different pieces of work is the task of the superintending artist, who retouches the first proof of the engraving and endeavours to blend together the differences of colour and texture. This is often no easy task, for the press is generally waiting, and the time that is left for such work is often reduced to minutes where hours would scarcely suffice to accomplish all that might be done. Or the block to be engraved may be a marine subject, with a stormy sea. In this case, like the landscape, two or three engravers may be employed upon the water, each of them having a different way of representing that element. Here it is even more difficult than in the landscape to blend the conflicting pieces of work, and requires an amount of "knocking about" that sometimes astonishes the original artist. All this is the necessary result of the hurry in which the greater part of newspaper engravings have to be produced. When the conditions are more favourable, better things are successfully attempted, and of this the illustrated newspapers of the day have given abundant proofs.

It is obvious that when a block is divided and the parts are distributed in various hands, if any accident should occur to one part the whole block is jeopardised. It is much to the credit of the fraternity of engravers that this rarely or ever happens. I only remember one instance of a failure of this kind within my own experience. An engraver of decidedly Bohemian character, after a hard night's work on the tenth part of a page block, thought fit to recruit himself with a cheering cup. In the exhilaration that followed, he lost the piece of work upon which he had been engaged, and thereby rendered useless the efforts of himself and his nine compatriots.

When the block is finished the parts are screwed together by means of the brass bolts and nuts at the back of the block. It is then electrotyped and delivered to the printer, who has



BACK OF A BLOCK, SHOWING THE WAY IN WHICH THE PARTS ARE FASTENED TOGETHER.

forest, it is brought down on horseback to the nearest river, put on board flat-bottom boats, and floated down to the port of shipment. It arrives in this country either at Liverpool or London, chiefly the former, and is usually in logs about four feet long and eight or ten inches across.

The wood intended for engraving purposes is first carefully selected and then cut up into transverse slices about an inch thick. After being cut the pieces are placed in racks something like plate racks, and thoroughly seasoned by slow degrees in gradually heated rooms. This seasoning process ought to last on an average four or five years. They are then cut into parallelograms of various sizes, the outer portion of the circular section near the bark being cut away, and all defective wood rejected. These parallelograms are then assorted as to size, and fitted together at the back by brass bolts and nuts. By this means blocks of any size can be made, and they possess the great advantage of being capable of being taken to pieces after a drawing is made, and distributed among as many engravers as there are pieces in the block. This invention of making bolted blocks was brought forward just about the time the *Illustrated London News* was started, when large blocks and quick engraving came to be in demand. In the days of the *Penny Magazine* blocks were made by simply gluing the pieces of wood together, or they were fastened by means of a long bolt passing through the entire block.

The cut given above represents the back of a half-page block of the *Illustrated London News*, and shows the way in which the bolts and nuts are used for fastening the different parts of the block together.

For the production of a pictorial newspaper a large staff of draughtsmen and engravers is required, who must be ready at a moment's notice to take up any subject, and, if necessary, work day and night until it is done. The artist who supplies the sketch has acquired by long practice a rapid method of working, and can, by a few strokes of his pencil, indicate a passing scene by a kind of pictorial shorthand, which is afterwards translated and extended in the finished drawing. The sketch being completed on paper, the services of the draughtsman on wood come into requisition, for it is not often that the drawing on the block is made by the same person who supplies the sketch. Sometimes the sketch to be dealt with is the production of an amateur, or is so hastily or indifferently done that it has to be remodelled or rearranged before it can be drawn on the wood. Faulty or objectionable portions have to be left out or subdued, and perhaps a point in the sketch that is quite subordinate is brought forward and made to form a prominent part of the picture. All this has to be done without doing violence to the general truth of the representation, and with due consideration for the particular

the lines across all the joins of the block before the different parts are distributed among the various engravers. This is done partly to ensure as far as possible some degree of harmony of colour and texture throughout the subject. When all the parts are separated and placed in the hands of different engravers each man has thus a sort of *key-note* to guide him in the execution of his portion, and it should be his business to



THE SAME SUBJECT DIVIDED.



his "overlays" all ready, and the business of printing begins. The office of the *Illustrated London News* claims to be the fastest woodcut printing establishment in the world, and the recent invention of the Ingram Rotary Machine will still further accelerate the quick production of illustrated newspapers. By the old two-feeder machines the engravings are printed on one side of the sheet, and the type on the other side. The machines now in use each turn out 1500 impressions of the engravings in an hour; while the type side is printed (by a six-feeder American machine) at the rate of 12,000 impressions an hour.

The Ingram Rotary Machine will change all this. It can print both sides of the sheet at once, cut each number to its proper size, fold it, and turn it out complete and well printed at the rate of 6500 an hour. It occupies no more space than an ordinary perfecting machine, and only requires four men to attend to it, while thirty men and five "two-feeders" would be required to do the same amount of work by the old system. The Ingram Rotary Machine was described and illustrated in this Journal, Oct. 6, 1877, and a larger machine, with several improvements, was at work in the Paris Exhibition last year.

There is nothing more wonderful in the history of printing than the rapid development of the printing machine and the extraordinary increase of its productive power. The ordinary press, though greatly improved, was found quite inadequate to the demands made upon it; and, the attention of practical men being directed to some more rapid means of production, the steam printing-machine was invented. As early as 1790 Mr. W. Nicholson obtained letters patent for a machine very similar to those since in use; but it was not till 1814 that any practical use was made of the steam printing-machine. In that year a German named König constructed a machine for the *Times* newspaper, which worked successfully; but, though highly ingenious, the machine was very complicated, and it was soon superseded by the invention of Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, possessing several novel features. This machine, again, was replaced by another where the type was arranged vertically. A machine of this description printed the *Illustrated London News* in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was one of the attractions of the "World's Fair." Then came Hoe's American machines; and, finally, the Walter Press, the principle of which last invention has in the Ingram Rotary Machine been successfully applied to the printing of engravings with type.

If a block be well engraved and carefully used in printing there is practically no limit to the number of impressions that may be taken from it. Of the Christmas Number of the *Illustrated London News* of Dec. 19, 1863, there were 365,000 impressions taken; and the engravings representing the marriage of the Prince of Wales had 310,000 impressions taken off them in one week. Even after the comparatively rough usage incidental to hurried printing, most of the blocks are still good for another 300,000. The sheets of paper used for this Royal marriage number would, if placed side by side, have covered 660 miles; and, as they were printed on both sides, they represented a printed surface, after deductions for margin, of more than 1115 miles in length. Nearly eighty tons of paper, and twenty-three hundredweight of printing ink were used in the production of that number.

After the paper is printed each sheet is neatly folded by folding-machines, which fold the entire edition in a few hours. One double-action folding-machine will fold fifty sheets in a minute. As it is found that machinery for folding newspapers works much better at a moderate speed, in the case of the Ingram Rotary Machine it has been arranged in duplicate, so that each folder only works at half the speed of the printing-machine. After the paper is printed and folded it has still to be inserted in the covers before it is ready for delivery to the newsagents. As machinery for this purpose has not yet been invented, the nimble fingers of many women and girls are employed to insert each number in its cover as fast as they are brought from the folding-machines.

The publishing office is apt to become something of a pandemonium when there is any exciting news, or when a special number is issued. On such occasions the newsmen fill the place in such crowds that it is barely possible for a stranger to purchase a paper, and if, as sometimes happens, the demand is greater than the supply the choicest expletives are freely hurled at the head of the publisher by the clamorous crowd. During the French Revolution of 1848 so great was the excitement that the sale of the paper was more than doubled in three months. The vigorous sketches published week after week were so eagerly bought that the publisher was not always able to meet the demands made upon him. On one occasion he was freely pelted with flour and other harmless missiles because the London "trade" could not get their supply soon enough to satisfy their impatience. The noisy newsboys, in mocking imitation of the Paris mob, which was then making the streets of that city ring with cries of "à bas Guizot," vented their indignation against the publisher of the *Illustrated London News* by shouting "à bas Little! à bas Little!"

Having in these chapters on pictorial journalism attempted to lay before the reader the rise, growth, and gradual development of the idea of illustrating the news of the day, I may fitly conclude at the period when the first regular illustrated newspaper was established. The *Illustrated London News* is now the parent of a very numerous progeny, having been imitated in nearly every large city in the civilised world. It is hoped that it has had a refining influence on public taste and has helped to diffuse a knowledge and love of art among the people. It has always endeavoured to advocate good and upright principles in literature and in morals, keeping fully and justly the promises made at its commencement. To the future historian its pages will prove of the highest value and interest.

As I have before remarked, picture newspapers are to a certain extent independent of language, and are prized alike by the civilised foreigner and the untutored savage. The King of Siam is a regular subscriber to the *Illustrated London News*; and bundles of that Paper, with its Coloured Supplements, were found in the King of Ashantee's palace at Coomassie when the British troops entered that place. Copies of the same Paper have been found carefully preserved in the huts of savages who knew not what reading or writing meant. On one of the Polar Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, one of the pleasantest sights the English sailors saw, after a long absence from their native country, was a copy of the *Illustrated London News* in an Esquimaux hut, where it had probably been left by a whaling-ship, and where it was treasured up as a thing of great value. A forlorn traveller in Africa once trusted to the same journal for informing his friends of his whereabouts and probable fate. He left a letter on the path, with a request written on the outside that whoever found it would forward it to the *Illustrated London News* for publication in the hope that his friends would see it. It was found, forwarded as directed, and duly published. The native boatmen on the Chinese rivers are very fond of decorating their cabins with cuttings from the pictorial journals; and even in the huts of the Modoc Indians copies of the *Illustrated London News* have been found.

Illustrated journalism has found much favour in our Australian colonies, where the pictures of home events are received with great interest. Australia has now several papers

of its own, some of which would do no discredit to the old country as regards typography and illustration. In a lecture on the "Multiplying Art" by Mr. Cyrus Mason, delivered at Melbourne on May 11, 1871, the lecturer thus concluded his discourse:—"I regard a copy of the *Illustrated London News* as the greatest triumph of art that the world has yet seen! Not only can we admire the drawings as artistic and beautiful; but, when we note the number and size of the subjects—when we consider that the designs must be carefully drawn upon blocks of wood—that every white space, every minute speck of white which appears in the print, has to be cut out of the wood by an engraver before the blocks are ready for the printer—and hundreds of thousands of copies printed, all in a week, we can only regard a copy of the *Illustrated London News* as the perfection of art combination, the division of labour, and the advantages of multiplying art."

If the reader has had the patience to follow me through these desultory chapters, he will have seen that the illustrated newspaper began as a small and dingy sheet, slowly and laboriously printed at a rude hand press. He will have traced it from the early "news-book," through its various phases of existence, until he beholds it issuing from the steam-press almost as rapidly as water flows from a fountain. Instead of the dirty scrap of rough paper, we see a spotless web three miles long rapidly unrolling from a great cylinder. The paper is quickly caught by another cylinder, which impresses upon it whole pages of letterpress at one revolution. Thence it is carried to yet another cylinder, where it receives the impressions from carefully prepared woodcuts. After this it is brought forward to a species of guillotine, which cuts each paper to its proper size, and then without rest or pause it is carried by tapes with as much precision as if moved by the fingers of a sentient being to the folding-machine, which finally delivers a finished newspaper—all ready for reading—at the rate of 6500 an hour. We see the web of white paper go into the machine at one end and come out at the other a clean, well-printed, and neatly-folded illustrated newspaper. This is truly the perfection of "multiplying art," and a marvel of patient and persevering ingenuity. The latest form of the steam-printing machine must mark an epoch in the history of illustrated journalism, should it ever come to be written with the completeness it deserves. When we look at the machinery represented in the annexed Engraving we are divided between admiration of the skill and ingenuity displayed in its construction and wonder at the universal thirst for knowledge that makes such contrivances necessary. While the printing-machine has become the potent agent of human power and wisdom, it also fulfils the remarkable function of sending forth to the world a constant supply of "illustrated news."

MASON JACKSON.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES ON EXMOOR.

Dunster Castle, where the Prince of Wales has been staying to enjoy the sport of hunting the red deer on Exmoor, is situated on the high moorland above the seacoast of West Somersetshire, between Watchet and Minehead. This ancient mansion, the seat of Mr. George Fownes Luttrell, lord of the manor of Dunster, is situated in a park of broken hilly ground, not very extensive but varied and picturesque, with knolls and dells and groves of oak, on the side of the bold hill, commanding fine views over land and sea. The Castle was founded in the Norman times, if not earlier, and was held by William de Mohun, who built the gatehouse tower still remaining; but in the reign of Henry VII. it passed from the Mohuns to the Luttrells. The great gateway is of Edward III.'s time. The present house was built in the reign of Elizabeth. It was twice besieged in the Civil Wars, and was captured by Blake; Prynne was here imprisoned in 1648, and Charles II. visited Colonel Windham here. In the great hall are the portrait of Cromwell, by Vandyke, and other old pictures.

Exmoor Forest, not a forest of trees, but a wild upland tract of hilly moorland, often rising 1000 feet above the sea level, extends over fourteen square miles, partly in Somersetshire, partly in North Devon. Its loftiest eminence is Dunkery Beacon, 1668 feet high, above the Vale of Porlock, commanding a distant view of the British Channel to the south, and a near one of the Bristol Channel and entrance to the Severn. The Upper Exe and Barle, with the little town of Dulverton near their junction, flow southward down from Exmoor; to the west are the hills above Lynton and Lynmouth; to the east are the Quantocks, overlooking the vale of Taunton. The central part of Exmoor, comprising 20,000 acres, is the property of Mr. F. Knight, of Simonsbath, near Lynton, a great patron of ancient English sports. Here only in all England are the red deer preserved for the chase with horsemen and stag-hounds, instead of stalking and shooting that noble game as in the Scottish Highlands. This was the object of the Prince of Wales's visit to Dunster Castle and Exmoor.

The following animated description of the sport is furnished by the *Daily News*' special correspondent:—

"The glorious run over the heart of Exmoor which the Prince of Wales shared with so much zest on Friday was a brilliant exception to the sport that generally prevails thus early in the season. Before a stag has lost the 'velvet' which encases the new antlers during the period of their growth in summer, his limbs are scarcely equal to the strain of long running, and a chase like that of Friday is not often to be hoped for until the keener autumn air has braced lax muscles into more lusty strength. Not that an old deer is to be easily caught in spite of the slowness induced by gross living and luxurious laziness. He knows his weakness and that of his pursuers, and trusts during the first months of hunting rather to the cunning that baffles young hounds than to his fleetness of foot. When he seems to be dead beaten as he plunges into a deep pool to refresh himself by 'soiling,' and it seems certain that he must fall a prey to the pack that is close at his heels, he will back the stream and lie so close, with only a nostril above water, that only the skill of a practised huntsman or the instinct of a well-trained hound will be able to detect his whereabouts. The scent will be borne down current, and thither a young pack will clamorously follow it; but an old stag-hound knows better, and will feel his way cautiously by every tuft of rushes on the bank, every boulder in the bed of the river, before he ventures to break silence, even by a whimper. Or the hunted deer, after washing away something of the scent by his bath, will dash into a thicket where, by some mysterious means, he knows a young one to be lying, will turn the brocket out to be his substitute, and take possession of the lair. Hitting off the fresh scent, the pack will go away joyously after their new game, and if nobody is far enough forward to know what has happened, or to stop the pack in good time, this trick will probably have saved the hunted one's life, or at all events it may be an hour or more before the huntsman succeeds in fresh finding him. Thus the chase may be prolonged hour after hour, first up and down one big covert, then another, until horses, hounds, and quarry are all wearied out, and yet there may not have been twenty minutes of good galloping all day. This was sometimes the case with the old

hounds, which scarcely ever found a deer but they killed him sooner or later, and it is sure to happen frequently with a new pack which has been got together from many sources, and which for the first three or four weeks of hunting hardly knows whether its proper game is deer or Exmoor sheep. A fast burst over sixteen miles of moor, with not a single check to stop us for a minute out of the hundred during which the run lasted, was, under these circumstances, a thing not to be hoped for; and those who had the good fortune to be in it may be excused for dwelling on its incidents with much delight, even to the depreciation of longer runs over recollections of which old sportsmen grow enthusiastic. So little was a run of the kind anticipated that several hundreds of people waited placidly on the slopes looking down on Water Badgeworthy for an hour after the hounds had disappeared far over distant hills, and did not know that a deer had gone away. Some of the keenest followers, who rarely fail to be in at the finish, were thrown out, and, had the deer held on over the inclosed country after he had gone within a mile or two of Lynton, not a dozen bold horsemen would have been in at the death. Those terrible hills had choked off the weak ones; the broad, deep grips wherein two or three horses had been seen heels uppermost as we sped on over the North Forest had stopped others; and the boggy ground had frightened many more. In this country the stranger must select a good pilot, and harden his heart to follow closely wherever this pilot leads him. A moment's hesitation at what looks like a soft and dangerous place may leave him hopelessly grounded in a bog and unable to find the one track where safety lies. It demands nerve to ride in a country that is new to one, but nowhere will a man find his coolness, determination, and readiness of resource more frequently taxed than in crossing the bogs of Exmoor or Dartmoor. It is little wonder, then, that those who follow the glorious sport of stag-hunting on the hills of Devon and Somerset should seem to be the type of true manliness. Without pluck and endurance, for which most of them are distinguished, they would not see the end of many glorious chases. There is something in the sport, too, that gives a poetical colour to the thoughts and the conversation of those who have pursued it all their lives. It could hardly be otherwise. One could not ride day after day, year after year, alone or in the excitement of a gallop, over the rolling hills that seem illimitable, through the deep and densely-wooded combs where the romantic gloom and silence may be unbroken for many months until the notes of horn and hound come to waken the echoes, or by headlands where the long waves beat with a thunderous sound, without gathering some inspiration from these sublime surroundings. Even if thrown out of the hunt, one must be hard to please indeed if he can find no pleasure in gazing on long stretches of rolling hills brightened with the green leaves of the whortle and the purple of heather, where the ridges are bathed in glorious sunlight and the valleys gloomy with a settled shade; now startled by the whirr of a blackcock's wings, then by the sudden appearance of a herd of hinds sweeping over the hills; now crossing a brawling stream where speckled trout swarm, then winding down a narrow lane where odorous honeysuckle hangs in clusters and the luscious fruit of wild raspberries reddens the hedgerows. A contemplation of these things may give health to a mind that has been vexed by the littleness of everyday life, and must make men who are constantly in the midst of such scenes mentally robust, as the bracing air makes them physically fit to endure fatigue. The spirit of romance, too, clings to the place. The old roads that were traversed by Elizabethan gallants and Carolian cavaliers, but are now overgrown with the gnarled branches of stunted oaks, have all a history in which something of interest lingers. The valley of the Doones and the low walls of the ruined castle that crown the heights above Water Badgeworthy, the wood of ancient oaks fringing the deep pools and cascades of that river, and the tall grey rocks that throw long shadows over it, have been the subject of charming idyll, and will be a place of pilgrimage as long as the beauties of "Lorna Doone" are appreciated. There it was that the Prince of Wales saw his first stag killed; and many will preserve pleasant recollections of that scene, with the hundreds of horsemen and horsewomen grouped on either side of the deep valley, the noble stag at bay in the stream, the pack around him, the rugged heights on either side, and the dark oak wood for a background. A fair artist was engaged in sketching the spot when the hounds burst on her solitude, and so startled her with their music that the pencil became still, or a pictorial record might have been preserved of such a spectacle as will probably never again be witnessed in Water Badgeworthy."

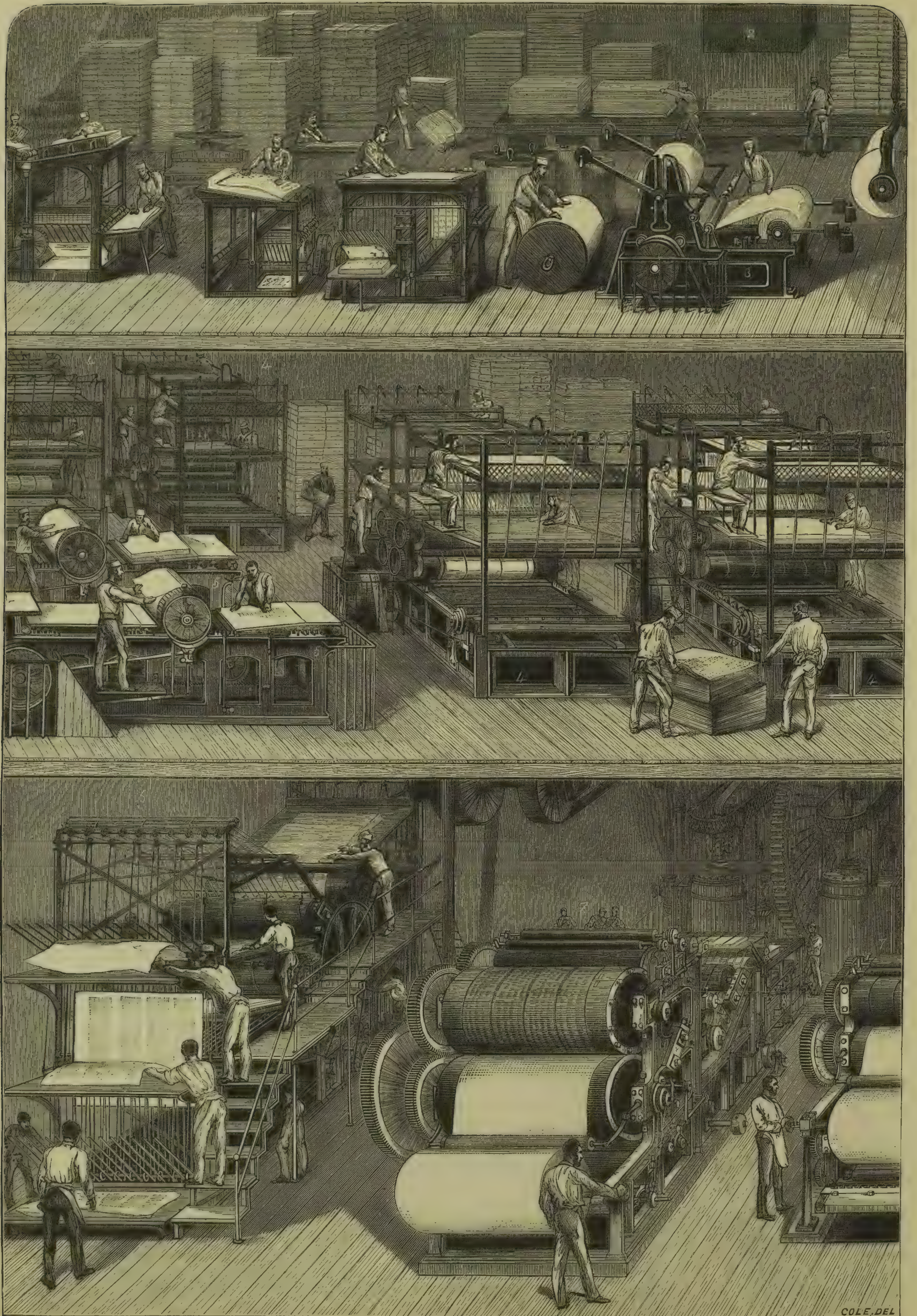
### A CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Early on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., a terrific thunder-storm burst over the town of Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, causing intense alarm, and ending in sad disaster to the fine old church. The electric fluid struck the east face of the tower immediately above the apex of the roof, driving out a large portion of the stonework, the flints flying hundreds of feet around. After firing the roof, the electric fluid appeared to have passed through the body of the church to the vestry, which was also set on fire at the same moment. In spite of all exertions to subdue the flames, in less than two hours the whole interior was a mass of ruin. The destruction of the stonework was greatly assisted by the three large galleries. Seven out of the eight bells were completely melted, and fell to the bottom of the tower.

This church—dedicated to St. Nicholas, patron of sailors—was a fine structure built, in the Perpendicular style, probably about the middle of the fifteenth century. It comprised a nave, with aisles and clerestory, south porch, chancel, vestry, and a lofty square embattled tower of dressed flints, with eight bells and a clock. The spandrels of the roofs of the aisles were filled with rich geometrical patterns, intricate tracery of foliage, with small birds and other curious designs. The roof of the nave also had been very fine, with rich ornamental work: figures of angels with extended wings relieved the flat spaces on the wall-plate between the mouldings; and angels with shields covered the intersections of the ribs and principals. The woodwork of the entire roof was of sweet chestnut. In the year 1866 the chancel was restored by the late Rev. H. E. Downing, the Rector, who placed a beautiful stained-glass memorial window in the east end. This and two other painted windows in the chancel were more or less destroyed. The loss of such an edifice is a national calamity. Although it can never be restored to its pristine state, a sum of not less than £10,000 will be required to rebuild the fabric. This is a sum utterly beyond the means of the town and neighbourhood alone to provide, and it is earnestly hoped that subscriptions will be forthcoming from those of the public interested in church work. With the exception of £1000 on the chancel, the church was uninsured. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rev. J. H. Pilling, or to the churchwardens; to Messrs. Gurney, bankers, Norwich, and their branches; or to their agents, Messrs. Barclay and Bevan, London; and at all other banks in the country.



I L L U S T R A T E D J O U R N A L I S M.



COLE, DEL.

1. Folding Machines. 2. Wetting Paper. 3. Damping Paper for Rotary Machines. 4. Two-Feeder Machines. 5. Bremner Machines. 6. Hoe's American Machine. 7. Ingram Rotary Machine.

MACHINERY FOR PRINTING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



I L L U S T R A T E D J O U R N A L I S M.



PLACING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS IN COVERS.



PUBLISHING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



PUBLISHING OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



## OBITUARY.

## LORD GORDON, OF DRUMHEARN.

The Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon, Baron Gordon, of Drumearn, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, died at Brussels, on the 21st inst. His Lordship was born in 1814, the eldest son of the late Major John Gordon, 2nd Regiment (of the family of Gordon of Embo), by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq., and received his education at Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, and became Q.C. in 1869. He held the offices successively of Sheriff for Perthshire from 1858 to 1866, Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1866 to 1867, and Lord Advocate of Scotland, 1867 to 1868, and again from 1874 to 1876. He was M.P. for Thetford from December, 1867, to December, 1868, when that borough was disfranchised, and he sat for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, 1869 to 1876. Under the "Appellate Jurisdiction Act," he was created, in 1876, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the style and title of Baron Gordon, of Drumearn, "for and during the term of his natural life." In point of fact, the title thus conferred appertained to the appointment of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and consequently expires with the grantee. Lord Gordon married, in 1845, Agnes, only daughter of John McInnes, of Auchencroch, in the county of Stirling, and leaves four sons and three daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Ella, is wife of Colonel John James Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.

## THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LICHFIELD.

The Right Honourable Louisa Catherine, Dowager Countess of Lichfield, died at her residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 20th inst., at an advanced age. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., of Slebech Hall, in the county of Pembroke, and was married, Feb. 11, 1819, to Thomas William, Viscount Anson, created Earl of Lichfield in 1831, who died March 18, 1854. Her Ladyship's issue consisted of four sons and four daughters. The eldest of the former is Thomas George, present Earl of Lichfield, and the youngest the Hon. and Rev. Adelbert John Robert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, Kent; there were two other sons, both deceased, the Hon. W. V. L. H. Anson, Royal Navy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Archibald Anson, V.C. The daughters are Lady Louisa King-Tenison, of Kilronan Castle, Lady Elcho, Lady Vernon, and Lady Gwendolina O'Shee.

## SIR J. G. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., late Clerk of the Parliaments, died on the 20th inst. at Cliftonville, in his eighty-third year. He was the second son of Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading, by Helena, his wife, daughter of John Lefevre, Esq., of Heckfield Place, Hants, and was brother of the present Viscount Eversley, for eighteen years Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir John was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow, and graduated M.A. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1824, and was a Benchers since 1856. In 1832 and 1833 he sat in Parliament for Petersfield, and in the latter year he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was made a Poor Law Commissioner in 1834, Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade 1841, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments 1843, and Clerk of the Parliaments in 1856. The last-named office he held till his retirement, in 1875. Sir John was associated with numerous Governmental and other commissions, on which his extensive legal and Parliamentary knowledge were invaluable. He was for some time a Civil Service Commissioner, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He was created K.C.B. in 1857. Sir John married, Dec. 29, 1824, Rachel Emily, daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperley, Notts, and leaves one son, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Esq., now member for Reading, and six daughters. Of the latter, the eldest is wife of the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Governor of Fiji, and the fourth, of Mr. Charles Ryan, Commissioner of Audit. The Lefevres came from the neighbourhood of Rouen, and established themselves in England at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Their descendant, Helena Lefevre, of Heckfield Place, Hants, married Charles Shaw, Esq., M.P. for Reading, and had three sons, of whom the second was Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, the subject of this notice.

## SIR ROWLAND HILL.

Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., the originator of the Penny Postal System, died at his residence at Hampstead on Wednesday morning. He had been in failing health for some time past, and his condition became critical about a week ago. Sir Rowland was the son of Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster, near Birmingham, and was born in 1795. He is best known as the author of the penny postal system. He first advocated his plan in a pamphlet published in 1837, and the system was recommended for adoption by a committee of the House of Commons in the following year. The penny post was put into effect in 1840, when Sir Rowland received an appointment in the Treasury to enable him to afford the authorities his assistance in carrying it out. On a change of Government in 1842 he was removed from his post, on the ground that his services—the value of which was fully acknowledged by the Government—were no longer required. A public testimonial of the value of £13,360 was presented to him in 1846. From 1843 to 1845 Sir Rowland Hill was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, and in 1846 he was appointed secretary to the Postmaster-General, and became Chief Secretary in 1854. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and retired in 1864 on account of failing health. The Treasury issued a minute acknowledging the full success of his plans, and awarded him for life his full salary of £2000 a year. He also received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the first Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxford). Quite recently he was presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold casket in recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered to his country. We gave a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill on May 21, 1864.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mr. Joseph Gurney, for many years shorthand writer to the House of Lords.

The Rev. William Bray, for twenty years Vicar of Sheffield, Hants, on the 19th inst., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-two.

The Rev. Clement Francis Broughton, for forty-five years Rector of Snelston, Derbyshire, on the 16th inst., at the Rectory, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., LL.D., late Principal of Knox's College, Toronto, on the 19th inst., at the Manse of Aberlour, Banffshire.

William Berthon Preston, late Lieutenant-Colonel Bombay Staff Corps, on the 17th inst., at Minstead Lodge, New Forest, aged forty-five.

Major John Robert Dice, R.A., last surviving son of the late Professor Robert Dyce, M.D., Aberdeen University, on July 14, in Afghanistan. Major Dyce had the medal and clasp for the capture of Canton.

Captain Almeric Ashley John Spencer, late 52nd Regiment, on the 16th inst., at Cauterets, Hautes Pyrénées, aged thirty-

seven. He was elder son of Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, and nephew of Lord Churchill, grandson of George, third Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

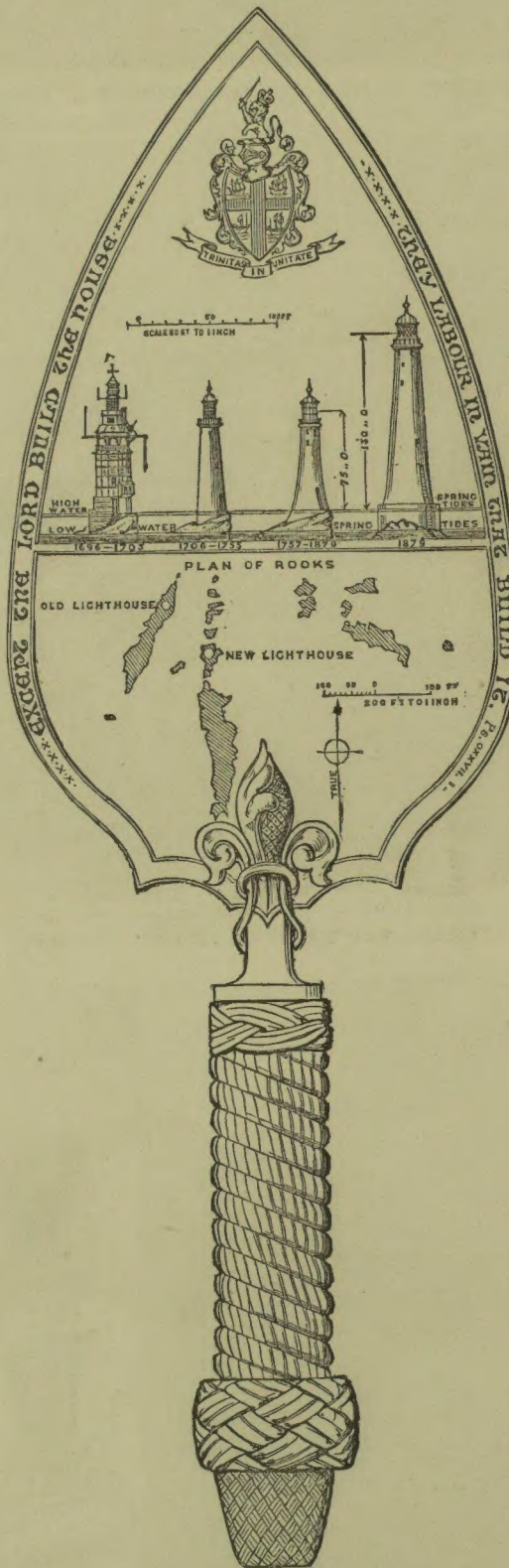
Amy Mary, Countess of March, wife of Charles Henry, Earl of March and Darnley, M.P. (eldest son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon), and eldest daughter of Percy Ricardo, Esq. Her Ladyship was married Nov. 10, 1868, and leaves Charles Henry Lord Settrington, two other sons and two daughters.

George Long, Esq., a gentleman well known in literature, aged seventy-nine. When at Trinity College he was bracketed with Macaulay for the Craven Scholarship, and afterwards gained against Macaulay the Chancellor's medal. He assisted energetically in the formation of the "Useful Knowledge Society," and published several classical works.

The Hon. William Drummond, killed in Zululand in July. He was second son of the present Viscount Strathallan, and was born Aug. 1, 1845. He was author of several articles on South African affairs, and on the breaking out of the Zulu war was attached to the staff. His knowledge of the native language and of the locality proved of great service.

## THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

A description of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new lighthouse to be erected on the Eddystone rocks, fourteen miles off the shore at Plymouth, in the British



TROWEL FOR LAYING FOUNDATION-STONE OF EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

Channel, was given in our last. This act was performed on Tuesday week by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in his office as Master of the Trinity House Corporation, who have the care of lighthouses and other coast accommodation; and he was assisted by the Prince of Wales. They came in the Royal yacht Osborne from Portsmouth the day before. The Galatea, not her Majesty's frigate of that name, which Captain the Duke of Edinburgh formerly commanded, but a yacht belonging to the service of the Trinity House Corporation, took on board the two Princes, at ten o'clock in the morning, with Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppell, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, the Deputy-Master and members of the Trinity House, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and other personages. Their Royal Highnesses were in naval uniform. They were conveyed out to the Eddystone, over a calm sea, and landed on the rock. The standing-room there was very limited, and not above fifty people could witness the actual laying of the stone, which was set in the northern coffer-dam, about 3 ft. below the level of the sea at low tide. It was a block of Wadebridge granite, weighing three tons and a half. The proceedings began with a prayer uttered by the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The chief engineer, Mr. James Douglas, handed to the Duke of Edinburgh a trowel provided for the occasion by the Trinity

Corporation. This tool is a unique memento of the event, its handle being a Turk's head knot and rope's-end of polished gneiss taken from the core of the Eddystone south rock, and the silver blade is appropriately inscribed and engraved. On one side is the coat of arms of the Trinity House; underneath are the delineation of the four towers which have been built on the rock; and toward the point is a scene representing the site of the new building. Round the edge is inscribed the motto, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." On the other side of the trowel is the Royal coat of arms surmounting a commemorative inscription. The trowel is inclosed in a box composed of polished oak taken from the present lighthouse, the lid bearing a plate with the following inscription:—"This box is made from a portion of the original internal fittings of Smeaton's lighthouse on the Eddystone, 1757. 1879." A white glass bottle containing a parchment inscribed with the date and the circumstances of the ceremony, and the names of the Master, Deputy Master, and engineer, was deposited in the cavity under the stone. In the mean time the engineer in charge, Mr. Thomas Edmond, had prepared the cement setting for the block. This the two Princes further tempered, each having a silver trowel for that purpose, and Mr. Douglass assisting in the operation. The block was slowly lowered by hand-power, and the Duke of Edinburgh, after trying it with his trowel, said, "I declare this stone well and truly laid." The words were a signal for a round of cheers from those on the rock and those on board the steam-boats within sight, some of the more distant ships joining. We give an illustration of the ceremony and one of the trowel above described. The great stone-cutting establishment at the Oreston granite quarries, near Plymouth, which will supply a large portion of the material for the new lighthouse, was visited by the Prince of Wales and his two sons, the naval cadets, two months ago. This is the subject of another illustration. We gave last week a view of the proposed new structure, which is to supersede the existing lighthouse on the Eddystone reef of rocks.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1874) with a codicil (dated Sept. 6, 1875), both made at Paris, of her Majesty the Queen Doña Maria Cristina de Borbon y Borbon, who died on Aug. 22 of last year at the Pavillon de Mondesir Le Havre, France, was proved in London on the 13th inst. by Don Lino Munoz, the acting executor, a power being reserved to Don Francisco de Cardenas, Don Pedro de Egaña, and Don Luis Pidal, Marques de Pidal, the other executors named in the will, to prove hereafter should they desire to do so. The personal estate in England is sworn under £6000. The testatrix directs that 5000 recited masses shall be performed for her soul, 5000 for the souls of her late husbands, 1000 for the souls of her deceased children, and 500 for the souls of her deceased grandchildren, to be performed by poor priests in churches to be selected by her executors, the alms for each mass to be 10 reals. She bequeaths 50,000 reals vellon to the needy poor and sick of the towns of Tarancon, Saelices, Villarrubia, and Belinchon, in the Province of Cuesta, in Spain, and of the town of Rueil in France—viz., 20,000 reals to Tarancon; 15,000 reals between Saelices, Villarrubia, and Belinchon; and 15,000 reals to Rueil. Special directions are given as to her numerous papers: they are divided into four classes—viz., her business papers, political papers, confidential papers, and intimate private papers; her secretary, Don Antonio Maria Rubio, is charged with the arranging of them, and he is to deliver the papers of the first three categories, sealed up, to her son Don Fernando, and the papers of the last-named category to her daughter, Doña Maria Cristina, also sealed up; they are not to be opened until the expiration of forty years from her decease, and the testatrix states that she so orders not for her own convenience or from any want of confidence in her children, but with views of delicacy towards the many persons she has had political relationship with during her long and chequered career. If upon examination any papers are found among her own properly belonging to her first husband, or the Government of Spain, they are to be delivered to her august daughter, the Queen Isabella, for eventual transmission to the successor of her first husband in the Crown of Spain, "say her grandson King Alfonso." Such parts of her property as she has power by law to appoint, and which appears to be very considerable, she distributes among the members of her family. The deceased, who was a daughter of the King of the two Sicilies, had for her first husband King Ferdinand the VII. of Spain, and for her second husband the Duque de Riansares, who also predeceased her. By the former she had two children (Queen Isabella and the Duchess de Montpensier), and by the latter eight children.

The will of John Eustratios Ralli, of No. 33, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, and of No. 25, Finsbury-circus, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 20th inst. by his widow, and his brother, Lucas E. Ralli, and his brother-in-law, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator, after giving certain pecuniary legacies, free of duty, including £500 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and £200 to the Lord Mayor of London to be applied in aid of the poor-box at the Mansion House, gives all the residue of his real and personal estate to his widow.

The will (dated Sept. 27, 1876) with a codicil (dated June 18, 1878) of Mr. Edmund Haworth, late of Churchdale Bakewell, Derbyshire, who died on June 3 last, was proved at the district registry, Derby, on the 7th ult., by John Alexander Hobson, and the Rev. Oswald Pattison Sergeant and Lawrence Peel, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Among numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, the testator leaves £10,000 to his nephew Robert Edmund Haworth; to his late wife's niece Esther Eliza Benson an annuity of £400, and a legacy of £200; to his wife, who is already provided for by settlement, £400, and his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages; and £500, duty free, to Lord George H. C. F. Craven, and the Incumbent of the parish of Ashford, Derbyshire, upon trust to apply the dividends in the month of November in every year for ever in purchasing useful articles of bedding and clothing to be distributed by the Incumbent of Ashford among such of the poor inhabitants of the said parish as he may deem expedient. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his sisters, Mrs. Susanna Peel and Mrs. Alice Sergeant, and the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Mary Goodell.

The will and codicil (both dated April 18, 1877) of Mr. Robert Munn, late of Heath Hill, Newchurch, in the Forest of Rossendale, Lancashire, and of Whitcroft and Rock Hall, Dumfriesshire, who died on April 19 last, have been proved at the Lancaster district registry by Robert Whitaker Munn, the son, James Chapman, and Edmund Lord, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £26,000 upon trust for his daughters, Elizabeth Ann Whitaker and Margaret Alice Mitchell; £45,000 upon trust for his daughters, Emma Jane Clegg, Mary Ellen Stuart Munn, and Sarah Frances Munn; and £30,000 upon trust for



the widow and children of his deceased son, James Munn. All his real estate in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln, Chester, and York or elsewhere in England, and in the county of Dumfries or elsewhere in Scotland, and the residue of his personal estate, the testator gives to his said son, Robert Whitaker, and he specially bequeaths to him the testimonial, consisting of a silver tea-tray and an epergne, given to him by the guardians of Bacup Union, with a request that he will leave it to his eldest son.

The will (dated June 23, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 1, 1879) of Mr. John Oxley, late of Upper Clapton, who died on the 18th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Henry Masterman and Edward Masterman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000. The testator gives to his executors £500 each; to his nephews, Frederick Oxley and Charles Stewart Oxley, and to his niece, Mrs. Ackerley, £3000 each; and the residue of his property to his sisters.

The will (dated June 16, 1879) of the Right Hon. Master Isaac Lambertus Cremer van den Berch van Heemstede, Knight of the Lion of the Netherlands, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General, late of No. 18 in the Benoordenhoutse Weg of the Hague, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved in London on the 16th inst. by the Vrow Christina Elizabeth van den Berch van Heemstede, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under £30,000. The testator makes his wife sole and universal heiress of everything he has liberty to dispose of, nothing excepted whatsoever.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1878) of Mr. Felix Vaughan Smith, late of No. 3, Lyall-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Captain Leopold James Yorke Scarlett and Edward Hamilton, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Anna H. M. Watkin Wingfield and Miss Frances J. M. Smith.

The will (dated April 7, 1874) with a codicil (dated Oct. 16, 1877) of Mr. John Grimston, late of Newrick, Yorkshire, who died on May 3 last, was proved on the 16th ult. at the district registry, York, by Robert Charles Wilmot and Col. Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., M.P., the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The following bequests have been paid to the under-mentioned charitable institutions by the executors to the will of the late Mr. James Graham, of No. 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, being the second gift from the funds placed at their disposal, the total amount of the second bequest being over £29,550:—The London Hospital, £2500; St. Thomas's Hospital, £2000; National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, £1000; the Orphan Working School, £1000; Royal Naval Female School, £1000; United Kingdom Beneficent Association, £1000; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, £1000; the Scottish Corporation, £1000; British Orphan Asylum, £250; British Home for Incurables, £500; Charing-cross Hospital, £500; Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, £250; Central London Throat Hospital, £500; the City of London Lying-in Hospital, £250; the City Orthopaedic Hospital, £250; Dreadnought Sea Hospital, £250; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £250; East London Hospital for Children, £250; Hospital for Sick Children, £500; Hospital for Hip Diseases, £500; Hospital for Women and Children, £500; Brompton Consumption Hospital, £500; Home for Little Boys, Farningham, Kent £500; Infant Orphan Asylum, £250; King's College Hospital, £500; London and Dover Convalescent Home, £250; London General Porters' Association, £250; London Orphan Asylum, £500; Marine Society (Warpit), £250; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £250; Middlesex Hospital, £250; National Hospital for Consumption, £250; Westminster Hospital, £250; Warehousemen and Clerks' School, £500; Western General Dispensary, £500; Royal National Life-Boat Institution, £500; Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, £250; Royal Medical Benevolent College, £500; Royal Free Hospital, £500; School Ship Society, £250; Samaritan Free Hospital, £250; St. Luke's Hospital, £500; St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Clergymen, £250; St. George's Hospital, £500; the London Female Penitentiary, £250; Royal Asylum, £500; the London Fever Hospital, £250; Asylum for Idiots, £500; Ealing College Hospital, £250; the Friends of the Clergy, £500; the Boys' Farm Home, £250; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, £250; Westbourne Provident Dispensary, £250; General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, £250; the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, £250; the Girls' Refuge Industrial Schools, £500; the Royal Caledonian Asylum, £500; the Asylum for Feeble Children, £250; the Victoria Hospital for Children, £500; the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, £500; and the University College Hospital, £250.

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 3rd, being situated to the right of the planet, the space decreasing until about midnight, when the Moon will be the higher of the two, and from this time the Moon will pass to the left of the planet during the morning hours of the 4th day. During the night common to the 6th and 7th she will be near Mars; the nearest approach will be at about 2 a.m. on the 7th. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 15th, near Venus on the morning of the 17th, and to the right of Saturn a second time during the evening and night hours of the last day of the month. She is nearest the Earth on the 18th, and at her greatest distance on the 6th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 8th at 4 minutes after 8h. in the afternoon.  
New Moon " 16th " 57 " 5 " morning.  
First Quarter " 22nd " 19 " 9 " afternoon.  
Full Moon " 30th " 17 " 9 " morning.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 3rd at 5h. 55m. a.m.; on the 8th at 5h. 43m., or 1h. 43m. before the Sun; on the 13th at 5h. 51m., or 1h. 41m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h. 14m.; and on the 28th at 5h. 17m., or 39 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 1st, in his ascending node on the 8th, at his greatest western elongation (17 deg. 57 min.) on the 9th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 15th.

Venus sets very nearly at the same time as the Sun at the beginning of the month, and is badly situated for observation till towards the end of the month. On the 30th she rises at 5h. 29m. a.m., or half an hour before sunrise. She is near the Moon on the 17th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Mars rises at 8h. 48m. p.m. on the 7th, or 2h. 16m. after sunset; at 8h. 16m. p.m. on the 17th; and at 7h. 40m. p.m. on the 27th; and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 36m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 13m. a.m.

Jupiter is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month; on the 9th he sets at 4h. 36m. a.m., or 50 minutes before the Sun rises; on the 19th he sets at 3h. 49m. a.m.; and on the 29th at 8h. 4m. a.m., or 2h. 54m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 56m. p.m., on the 15th at 10h. 54m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 49m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 7h. 30m., or 58 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 49m. p.m.; and on the 27th at 6h. 8m. p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 3rd and 4th, and again during the evening hours of the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 19m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m.

Last Saturday the Marquis of Tweeddale opened the Canterbury Arms, a new coffee palace, situated in the New-cut, Lambeth.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A B S (Fort Tenedos, Zululand).—A welcome and interesting budget of news! We have communicated with you through the address at Capetown.  
J M (Wanchow, China).—A book of the games played in the Paris tournaments is in the press, we believe. Apply to Petit and Co., Rue St. Saviour, Paris.  
W H T (Yokohama).—We address a notice to you some months ago informing you that your problem admitted of a second solution, but infer from your letter that it has escaped your observation. The "other way" is as follows:—1. Kt to B3rd (double ch), K to B 4th; 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), K to Kt 6th; 3. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), and mates next move.  
J J W (City Club).—Please note that the first and second moves of the solution of your four-move problem can be transposed, and that White can mate with either Rook or Bishop if Black plays 3. K to B 6th. The three-move problem is correct, and shall appear in due course.  
C F J (Swansea).—The "idea" of No. 2 is hackneyed. We have not yet fully examined No. 1, but, if found correct, it shall have a diagram.  
C G M P (Nottingham).—Kindly send the position upon a diagram.  
W R (Birmingham).—Casting is, of course, permissible in the solution of a problem, but it is such a transparent as well as stale device that it deceives no one.  
SAMPSON.—In the case submitted White captured a man by a false move, and the puzzle incurred, at the discretion of the adversary:—1. Either to move his own or take the adverse man legally; 2. Forfeit his turn to move; 3. Play any other man legally moveable which his adversary may select.  
A B.—Of course there is nothing new in the mating position, which is much older than what you call the "celebrated two-move problem" is likely to be.  
EAST MARDEN (Chichester).—We have referred to your problem below. The book mentioned is probably Montigny's "Stratagemas," published at Strasbourg, 1802, by Jean-Andre Fischer. Almost all the problems were "looked" from Stamina.  
G W M (Manchester).—Thanks; it shall be examined in due course.  
F O N H (Liverpool).—You have only to persevere. One of your problems shall appear in the course of the next month.  
H N N (Caio).—We have not any problems marked with your initials.  
PROBLEM No. 1849.—The author of this problem requests that a White Knight may be placed on Q R sq. The Kt so placed will remedy the flaw pointed out by many of our correspondents since the publication of the solution.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1850 received from Toz, W Byres, Alfyn, R H Brooks, Dabbshill, W Irwin, and W de P Crouzaz.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1851 received from Toz, C Govett, W S Leest, W Byres, R S, Orazio, J Coleman, P le Page, Dabbshill, W Irwin, Norman Rumbelow, Lulu, and Carlos of Lille.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1852 received from H B Toz, East Marden R Ingorsol, Roward, O Darragh, E Worsley, Ellen Lee, D Templeton, Cant, An Old Hand, G L Mayne, E Elsbury, W S B, H Langford, S Farrant, Alpha, T Barrington, Copiapino, R Jessop, T Greenbank, W S Leest, B L Dyke, Ben Nevis, Orazio, D W Kell, N Cator, Norman Rumbelow, L S D, W Byres, W Warren, C S Cox, R Gray, R Arnold, C Jones, W D Jones, L S Shrewsbury, Little Woman in White, S W Johnson, Chesophile, N Warner, Elsie V, H Brewster, C Eggert, F B Jeffrey, C C E, W G Harris, P le Page, James Dobson, H Benthall, R H Brooks, G Rushby, and W de P Crouzaz.

##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1851.

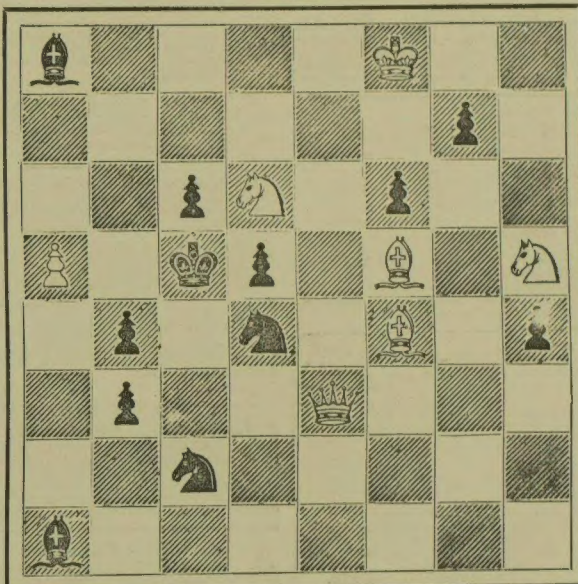
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Kt 2nd. B takes Q\*  
2. Kt to Kt 4th. Any move  
3. Kt discovers mate.

\* If Black play 1. R to R 5th, White continues as above; and if 1. Q takes Kt, then 2. Kt to K 6th (double ch); and 3. Q takes Q, mate.

##### PROBLEM No. 1854.

By C. E. TUCKETT, Bristol.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently between DELTA and an Amateur from India.

(Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (P. S.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (P. S.)
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th.	21. R to B 7th.	B takes B
2. P to K B 4th.	P takes P	22. Q takes K B (ch)	Q to Q 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd.	P to K Kt 4th.	23. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
4. B to B 4th.	P to Kt 5th.	24. P to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
5. P to Q 4th.		25. P to K 6th, &c.	

The Ghulam Kassim, as this phase of the Musio Gambit is called, presents a fine scope for the operations of bold and imaginative players; nevertheless, it is an unsound variation of an unsound opening.

5. Q takes P	P takes Kt	18. B takes B	Q takes B
6. B takes Q P	P to Q 4th	19. R takes P	K to B sq
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	20. R takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd
8. Q takes P	Q takes Kt P	21. R to Q Kt sq	Q takes B
9. Kt to K B 3rd is the correct move here; Black obtains no adequate compensation for the imprisonment of his Queen which follows the move in the text.		22. B takes Kt	B to K sq
10. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq	23. Q to B 8th (ch)	B to K 2nd
11. Castles	Q takes R	24. Q to R 7th	P to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th (ch)	25. Q to R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
13. Kt to R sq	Q to Kt 7th	26. Kt to R 4th	R to Kt sq
14. B to K 5th		27. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes R

Regarding the Rook at once. It strikes us, however, that 14. Q to Kt 3rd would have given Black even more trouble, especially if he attempted to save the Rook.

14. B takes R	Kt to K 2nd	35. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. B to K 5th	B to Q 2nd	36. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
16. B to R 5th	Q to Kt 6th	37. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
17. B to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd	38. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt sq
18. R to Q Kt sq		39. Q takes R P	Q takes P

White might have won here as follows:—

19. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd	40. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Q takes Kt	Kt to R 3rd	41. P to R 4th.	
21. B to Kt 4th	R to Q sq		Black resigned.

The match between Messrs. Mason and Potter will be memorable as one of the closest struggles on record. Nineteen games have already been played, of which Mr. Mason has won five, Mr. Potter four, and ten have been drawn; but, as all the drawn games beyond eight are counted at half a point to each side, the score in the match stands—Mason, 6; Potter, 5. Mr. Mason has now only to win one game to attain the winning score of seven; but, in view of the singular equality of the players, we should not be surprised to see them reach that point simultaneously. This not improbable event may be brought about by Mr. Potter winning the next game played and drawing the two following.

Mr. F. C. Collins requests us to announce that he has arranged a problem tournament in connection with the chess department of *Brief*, a weekly newspaper published in London. Competitors are required to contribute two original problems, one in two moves and one in three moves, to be addressed, under the usual conditions of sealed envelopes, &c., to Mr. Collins, 51, Great Queen-street, London, on or before Oct. 15 next from composers residing in the United Kingdom, and on or before Nov. 15 from composers residing abroad. Substantial prizes will be given for two of the best sets.

A match for a stake of a thousand dollars has been arranged between Captain Mackenzie, of New York, the champion of America, and Mr. Hoerner, of Chicago. The players have met before in the chess arena, at Cleveland in 1871 and at Chicago in 1874, the result of their individual contests being game for game, although the champion made much higher journey scores on both occasions.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-ninth meeting of the British Association was opened on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in Sheffield, as recorded in a large portion of our last issue. The President, Professor Allman, gave the opening address in the evening in the Albert Hall, his subject being the most recent researches into the nature and phenomena of protoplasm. A vote of thanks to the President was adopted on the motion of Mr. Mark Firth, seconded by Professor Huxley.

The practical work of the association began on Thursday morning. All the sections met, and in most of them the presidential addresses were delivered. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the president of the section devoted to the study of Economic Science and Statistics, was absent, owing to the death of his father. Mr. Clements R. Markham gave the address in the Geographical Section, Professor Mivart in that of Biology, Mr. Robinson in that of Mechanical Science, Professor Dewar in that of Chemical Science, Mr. G. J. Stoney in that of Mathematical and Physical Science, and Professor Duncan in that of Geology. The members of the association were entertained by the Mayor of Sheffield in the evening.

Yesterday week Dr. Tylor gave an address in the Anthropological Department, and Major Serpa Pinto read a paper describing his discoveries in connection with the Upper Zambesi. Professor Adams related his explorations of a bone-cavern in Gaterford; and Commander Cameron, the African explorer, discoursed upon the Euphrates Valley Railway. All the sections met, and in the evening Mr. Crookes lectured in the Albert Hall on Radiant Matter.

A few of the sections assembled last Saturday; but the excursions, including as they did visits to Chatsworth, Matlock, Clumber, Wentworth, Wharfedale, and Haddon Hall, proved the greatest attraction. The weather was fine. In the Anthropological Department Commander Cameron, Major de Serpa Pinto, and Count Savorgnan de Brazza gave descriptions of the native races they have come across in their African explorations; and some papers were read on Geology and Mathematical and Physical Science. In the evening the members of the association were entertained at dinner by the Mayor.

On Sunday the members of the association attended Divine service, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Archbishop of York, who dwelt on the mutual relations between Science and Faith and the separate fields occupied by them.

The subjects brought before the association on Monday included the system of education adopted in School Board schools and reformatory punishment, and considerable discussion took place on the educational points raised. The principal interest, however, was centred in the Geographical Department, where a series of papers was read relative to the seat of the Afghan war and the frontiers of India. The various practicable routes into Afghanistan, which proved to be more numerous than had previously been supposed, were described at length, and particulars were given of the explorations of ancient Buddhist and other ruins. One of the results of these was to show that the trade of the country was at one period of an extensive and valuable character. Mr. Simpson, one of the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News*, who was attached to the Peshawur field forces in the late Afghan campaign under Sir S. Browne, and accompanied it from the Khyber to Gunda-muck, gave a description of the geographical conformation of the district. But his paper was devoted principally to an account of the Buddhist remains to be found in the Jellalabad Valley. A portion of the wall of the room in which the section met was covered with Mr. Simpson's beautiful water-colour sketches of the scenes through which he passed. Mr. Simpson holds that in the Buddhist period the population of the Jellalabad Valley must have been much more numerous than it is at present, and that the area of cultivation must have been also more extensive. He described the exploration of a Buddhist shrine and the discovery of the site of the old Buddhist city of Nagarahara. A second paper on the Khurum Valley, sent by Captain Gerald Martin, enumerated and described all the principal routes up the Khurum Valley and roads branching from it to Khost or across the Safaid Koh Range to Jellalabad. The surveyors visited important passes in this range. The most important paper was probably that sent by Captain T. H. Holditch, R.E., describing the new routes to Candahar, and declaring that the hitherto unknown region between the Pishin Valley and the Suleiman Range is found to be open, rich, and fertile, with nothing in its physical character preventing travel across it in almost any direction. A column under General Biddulph, starting from the end of Pishin Valley, crossed the Surduari Pass, and discovered two great rivers radiating eastwards through open valleys and affording the finest openings for a route to India. Captain R. Beavan, jun., writing from Candahar, described the country between that station and G'riskh; and a paper from Lieutenant Gore described the Pishin Valley as a perfectly open, nearly flat, alluvial plain, forty-eight miles long and about twenty-five to thirty wide. Major Maxwell Campbell described the Shorawak Valley and the Toba Plateau, suggesting that Shorawak was once a lake, which had gradually silted up by the deposits from the lava. Captain Holditch discussed the capabilities of the various passes in the mountain frontier of Western and North-Western India, and Captain Malcolm Rogers gave an account of the recent survey operations in Beloochistan and Southern Afghanistan. Commander Markham, in bringing the reading of these papers to a close, said it appeared to be the idea of the Government that there were three entrances into India, and that if these three were blocked up India would be safe. It now appeared that the whole of the country from Jellalabad to the Bolan Passes could be crossed in almost any direction, and that it was useless to occupy three or four special positions. There must, he thought, be a continuous frontier somewhere or other from north to south, with lateral communications along it.—Mr. F. Brown at last got his paper, describing his three months' stay in Cyprus, read to the section. The author had charge of the preliminary surveys undertaken with a view to the improvement of the harbour, inland communications, and sanitary condition of Cyprus. Mr. Brown thinks Cyprus neither an earthly paradise nor a fever-stricken wilderness. He anticipates a great extension of vine-culture. The writing telegraph engaged the attention of the Mechanical Science Section, and luminous meteors that of the Physical Science Section.—Dr. Pye Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Biological Section, gave an address on the Advancement of Natural Science. He advocated the encouragement of physiological researches by the State.

The most important paper read on Tuesday was the address which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was to have given as Chairman of the Economic Science Section, and which, in his absence, was read by Mr. Mundella. It dealt with the state of agriculture and the causes of its depression. Dr. Hime made a valuable contribution upon the vital statistics of Sheffield. The Geographical Section was again very attractive, Arctic research and the proposed cutting of the Isthmus of Panama being the chief topics.

Professor Ramsay has been elected President for next year, when the meeting will be held at Swansea. The meeting for 1881 will take place at York.



